McKean County Miner.

VOLUME XXII. SMETHPORT, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1885. NUMBER 36.

McKean County Miner

[illegible], Proprietor.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

[illegible] R. N. Y. & P. (Clermont Branch) arrives [illegible] p. m. and 4 27 p. m., and departs at [illegible] 2 00 p. m. [illegible] B. B. & K. R. R. arrives at 10:4 [illegible] m. [illegible] p. m., and leaves at 7:45 a. m. and [illegible]

[illegible] Colegrove Mail leaves at 12 14 p. m. [illegible] at 2 30 p. m. [illegible] Mail arrives every Tuesday, Thursday [illegible] at 6 p. m. and departs at 1:30 [illegible] days. [illegible] minutes before leaving time. [illegible] orders will not be issued or [illegible] between 11 a. m. and 2.30 p. m. [illegible] open every Sunday for delivery of mail [illegible] 1 p. m.

M. A. SPRAGUE, P. M.

Lodge Directory.

F. & A. M.

McKEAN Lodge, No. 388, F. & A. M., meets [illegible] second and fourth Wednesdays of each [month] at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.

H. F. BRAWLEY, W. M.

[illegible] M. SMITH, Sec'y.

A. O. U. W.

Smethport Lodge, No. 133, meets every Tuesday evening in the A. O. U. W. Hall, Backus Block.

J. C. GALLUP, M. W.

T. V. POWELL, Recorder.

G. A. R.

Post 297, G. A. R. meets every Thursday evening in the A. O. U. W. Hall, Backus Block.

John Backus, Com.

H. L. Burlingame, Adj't.

I. O. O. F.

Meets every Friday evening at Backus Hall.

Wm. HOLMES, N. G.

[illegible] W. ZIMMERMAN, Sec'y.

Churches.

METHODIST, Wm. BRADLEY, pastor. [Preaching] at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. every Sunday. Sabbath School immediately after morning services. Class Meeting at 10 a. m. Sunday. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 o'clock. S. S. Teacher's Meetings Friday evenings at 7 o'clock. Choir Meetings on Saturday evenings at 7 o'clock.

BAPTIST.—[illegible] M. [illegible], pastor. Preaching half past 10 a. m. and half-past 7 p. m. [Sab]bath school directly after morning services. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7 [illegible] Covenant meetings Saturday before the [first] Sunday in every month. Lord's Supper [every two] months. All are welcome.

EPISCOPAL.—J. HEBER McCANDLESS, Rector. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and [illegible] p. m. Additional services at [illegible], except [the first] Sunday of each month. Sunday school at [illegible]

ST. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH.—[illegible] pastor. Mass at 11 a. m. [illegible] at 11:30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

Borough Officers.

[Burgess]—J. C. Backus.
[illegible]—Frank Moses.
[Council]—A. R. Armstrong, Wm. Rouse, A. D. [illegible], John Brennan, W. D. Gallup, Chris. [illegible]
[illegible]—H. L. Burlingame.
School Directors—Frank Gleason, H. L. McCoy, [illegible] W. Brennan, J. C. Backus, E. L. Keenan, [illegible] Wilson.
[illegible]—M. Smith, P. Ford.
[illegible]—T. F. Richmond, W. Z. Gooran.
[Auditors]—J. C. Hamlin, A. D. Burbank.
[Judge of] Election—S. J. Gifford.
[Inspectors]—S. N. Backus, D. M. Smith.
[illegible]—Worley Gifford.

Official Directory.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

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State Senator.—L. Emery, Jr., Bradford.
Member of Assembly.—R. H. Rose, Smethport.
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Sheriff.—A. F. Hamlin, Smethport.
Prothonotary.—J. M. McElroy, Bradford.
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[illegible] Clerk.—John R. Shoemaker, Smethport.
Jury Commissioners.—D. F. Pattison, E. P. Clark.
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Mercantile Appraiser.—F. E. Hanlon, Eldred.
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Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February, May and September, and Third Monday of December.

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Lieutenant Governor.—Chauncey F. Black.
Attorney General.—[illegible]
State Treasurer.—Silas M. Bailey.
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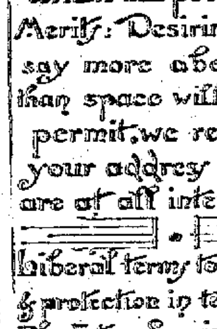

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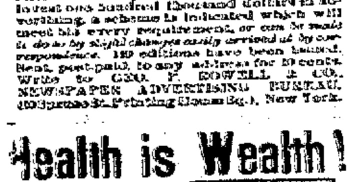

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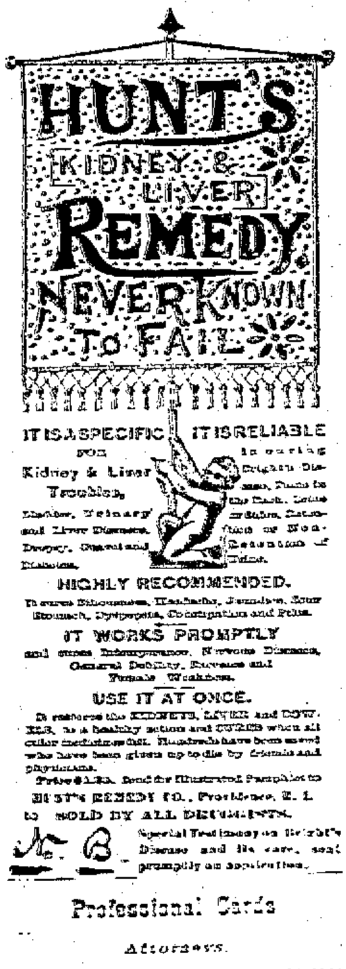

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A FAMILY AFFAIR

BY HUGH CONWAY.

Author of "Called Back" and "Dark Days."

(Conclusion.)

CHAPTER XXXIV

IT WAS NO DREAM.

[Carruthers, as] was his custom, called for Beatrice early one morning. Now that he had [at last] resolved that he must, would, could, [and sh]ould school himself to accept the [illegible] it seemed his fate was to be his [illegible], he could see no reason why he [illegible] be barred from enjoying every [illegible] Beatrice's society. To say that he [submitted] quietly to his fate would be absurd. No one [submits] tamely to fate. One is compelled to submit to its tyranny, that is all.

Of course Frank was unhappy, and of course Beatrice was unhappy. At heart they were as wretched as any sentimental school-girl could wish them to be amid such circumstances. But all the same they were not so truly miserable as they imagined. Given two young lovers kept apart by fate—with a horizon of eternal darkness—without even the hope of seeing hope glimmer in the distance, so long as they know that each loves the other, even as he or she loves her or him, so long as they can see each other, talk to each other, even if that talk must be on indifferent subjects, they can not be altogether unhappy.

This morning Beatrice left her boy in charge of the smiling Bavarian servant and went for a walk with Frank. It was a fair May morning, fairer perhaps elsewhere than in Munich, which is a dry, dusty, barren land. For some time they walked in silence and apparently without any settled destination. By and by Carruthers spoke.

"When do you think you will be ready to return to England?" he asked. Her eyes were cast down. She did not answer his question.

"Beatrice, you will take my advice in this," he spoke gravely and tenderly.

"Yes, I will take your advice. I will do all you wish, be guided entirely by you. Heaven knows I have guided myself long enough. See where it has led me."

Her eyes filled with tears as she spoke. Frank clenched his hands behind his back.

"What do you propose? What do you think I should do?" she asked.

"I think we should go straight back to England; straight to Oakbury. I will come with you and, if you wish it, tell Horace and Herbert everything."

"What will they say? What will they do? I should think they would at once turn me out of their house."

Frank smiled a sad little smile. "Dear Beatrice," he said, "can you fancy either Horace or Herbert turning out a dog who came to them for protection? That is," he added, "if the dog had not been in the mud."

"Ah, Frank, but I have been in the mud," said Beatrice sadly. "I have years of mud upon me. It will never come off, Frank."

Frank, as a man should, tried to console her, tried to persuade her that the mud was after all neither so very black nor so very thick. She shook her head.

"Ah!" said Beatrice, "it all comes back [to me] so clearly—if what has been done could only be undone!"

"Yes," said Frank, "the cry of the first [man] who developed speech; the thought [and] feeling before speech came to him, and [it] will be the cry of the last man who stands on the wreck of the world."

[There] was a silence again until Frank [broke it] by repeating his original question. Beatrice told him she could not leave Munich until Sarah returned.

"But she is in London. Why not telegraph to her? Tell her to wait there."

"I would, but I do not know where to [find] her. She was going to her friends, the friend who posted my letters. Sarah used to post them, but I never thought of asking the address."

"And this is making terms with this man," said Frank rather bitterly, "is empowered to let this ruffian rob you?"

"Money is nothing. He can have all he wants if he will trouble me no more."

Carruthers bit his lips. He cared little for money as money, but it enraged him to think of this villain living in luxury at the expense of the woman he had so wronged. However, he believed that when it came to the Talberts having a voice in the matter, Hervey would find himself not so well off as he anticipated.

"Frank," said Beatrice, "I will leave with you as soon as Sarah returns, I promise. Now let us talk of something else. We may have only a day or two longer here. Let me have these days to look back upon—days of calm before the storm breaks."

Carruthers understood her. He forced himself to talk to her as anything like his old self. [illegible] could even be called cheerful was forced. [illegible] But Beatrice was grateful, if [illegible] to have her thoughts turned from the coming trial.

"No one can fully realize what a noble thing it is to be English," said Frank, "until he has returned to London after a tour in Germany. It is a gratifying thing when you enter your hotel and for the first time comprehend the true mission of the great Teutonic race."

"What is its mission?"

"I think," continued Frank, "that this great nation was created apparently for the purpose of supplying waiters to the English speaking races. It is a great patriotic truth which has consoled me for many inconveniences I have suffered from its hospitality."

Then he told her about the strange people at his hotel in Munich. About the smart American girls who would call Paris "Paree." About all the other familiar table d'hote characters.

"I admire the most," he said, "to talk to the porters and waiters about the king. Every one has some fresh tale about his eccentricities. You know he turns night into day. Starts off driving at 1 in the morning."

Yes, Beatrice had of course heard that.

"Floats about on a lake, on top of the palace, and fancies himself Lohengrin. He is mad, from everything else you know why."

"An unhappy love affair years ago," said Beatrice.

"It may have been the origin of the [trouble]," said Frank. "But the reason he keeps himself hidden now is not romantic. It's growing so fat he is ashamed to be seen. Fancy a fat Lohengrin!"

"I don't believe it," said Beatrice indignantly. "All at once look upon King Ludwig as possessed of the beauty of a Greek god."

"It's quite true. The other night he sent for one of the singers from the opera. She was sent to a boat on the lake and sang to him. There a prima donna in a boat singing to an invisible king. Well, the boat was small and the lady stout. Just in the middle of a grand cadenza over went the boat. What do you think the king did?"

"Naturally, picked her out."

"Not a bit of it. He rang a bell and walked away, leaving the poor thing to splash. Makes one feel a republican to hear such things."

So Frank talked, but all his feeling was forced. They had been walking about aimlessly, and entirely forgetting where. "Shall we go anywhere—to one of the galleries?" asked Beatrice.

"No," said Frank. "It's too fine for picture galleries. Let us go and look at the statue of Bavaria." The statue being a long way off, they took one of those delightful little carriages, hired, including a coachman with a broad silver band round his hat, for something like sixpence the half hour. One, almost the only one, relic of bygone cheap living in Munich.

They inspected the colossal statue, but did not yield to the temptation of going up into its head via the leg. They walked through the Hall of Fame at the back of the statue. But sight-seeing did them no more good than Frank's forced gayety. They were both sad at heart.

"Where shall we go now?" asked Frank as they came back to the fiacre. "Is there anything else to see about here?" He couched this question in curious German, and addressed the driver. The driver said the great south cemetery was not far off.

"I don't like cemeteries," said Frank doubtfully.

"I do," said Beatrice. So they drove according to her wish.

They passed under the great arched entrance to the place of tombs. Beatrice, who was now deep in sad thoughts, looked neither to the right nor left—and Frank was looking only at Beatrice. They walked straight into the great open space, and for awhile, with the bright May sun shining down on them, wandered about the forest of tombs, which, after the manner of continental memorial stones, looked untidy from the withered or tawdry wreaths which had been placed on them last All Souls' Day, and left to decay at ease. Carruthers was somewhat disappointed in the cemetery. Although this was his first visit to Munich, he fancied he had read or heard that this cemetery was one of the finest in Europe. He told Beatrice he was disappointed.

"Perhaps the finest monuments are under the piazza," she said.

They walked across to the broad piazza which runs round the center space. As Beatrice had suspected, the finest and most costly and artistic monuments were against the wall. Some of them were magnificent works of art, but Carruthers paid them scant attention. Whether it was the melancholy surroundings or the strain which at Beatrice's wish he had put upon himself to keep their conversation away from the subject ever uppermost in their hearts, he could not tell; but it seemed to him that at this moment his life was more unendurable, more chafing, than ever.

"That," he muttered. "To this it all comes. The end of love, the end of ambition, of wealth, of poverty, of pain, of joy. All come to it, and other men and women walk over our graves, and wonder who we were. Beatrice! Beatrice!" he cried, in a voice of exquisite agony, "we can live but once and our life is wasted!"

Bravely as he had borne himself, Carruthers had at last broken down.

Beatrice started. These words were the first which had been wrung from him which implied the slightest reproach. It only wanted this to complete her misery. She bent her head and the tears ran from her eyes. Then she looked at Frank with a pitiful, appealing gaze which went straight to his heart.

"I was a fool—a weak fool," he said. "Forgive me."

"No, you are wise. Oh, why was I ever born?"

"Let us go," said Frank. "I hate this abode of dead mortality."

So with heavy hearts they walked along the broad piazza toward the entrance to the cemetery. Somehow their hands met, and they went hand in hand.

Neither spoke. Carruthers was telling himself that he was weaker than he thought, that he could not bear the situation longer. He would see Beatrice safe in England. He would see this man and insure her future peace. Then he would—he must leave her. To see her, hear her voice, touch her hand, yet know she could not be his was more than he could ask himself to bear.

So as they walked down that piazza they felt that they were bidding each other a farewell which might well be eternal. No wonder their hands refused to part.

As they drew near to the entrance they passed what was to all appearance a shop with a plate-glass front opening on the piazza. In front of it were two or three men and women and several children; the last-named standing on tip toe, and flattening their noses against the glass. Frank as he glanced that way and saw such a curious sight that, despite his preoccupation, he stopped.

A little way inside the glass was arranged on banks of evergreens and flowers what seemed to be a dozen dolls of various sizes, but all large for dolls. Each was dressed in smart white robes with tinsel and other decorations, and each doll bore a large wreath. A curious sight. Carruthers drew near and then the truth flashed upon him. They were dead babies. There, each in its little nest of leaves and flowers, they lay awaiting the day of burial.

"They are dead!" said Frank, turning to Beatrice.

"Yes. I remember hearing it was the custom here to let them wait like this; but I forgot all about it. A horrible custom, is it not?"

Is it a horrible custom? If startling to strangers, is it more horrible than the English custom of letting the poor dead thing lie for days in an upper chamber, lie there often until the last sight ere carried away of the loved one is a sight to be forgotten? Who has not known those fearful days which precede an English funeral? The fearful room with its boxed-up odor of death striving with those of sweet scented flowers, eau de Cologne and carbolic acid. It may seem harsh to bear away the poor dead clay at once, but not so harsh as the custom which jeopards health for the sake of sentiment.

Is it a horrible custom to think of a loved one exposed to the eyes of the public? Horrible at first sight to watch women bring [illegible] and lifting them up to see what [lies] behind the glass. But why should the dead fear to face their fellow creatures' gaze more than the living? Why should the living be taught that the sight of death is a thing to dread?

But if the sight is horrible to a stranger it is fascinating. Not all who visit the Munich cemetery for the first time [illegible] the windows of the wartsaal, [illegible] in at all. Beatrice and Frank formed no exception to this rule.

There are several of these windows. In the one next to the babies they saw the body of an old priest. It lay on his [illegible] dressed in his best clothes, his cold hands holding the crucifix to his cold heart. He slept with peace written on his sweet waxen face. Was this horrible?

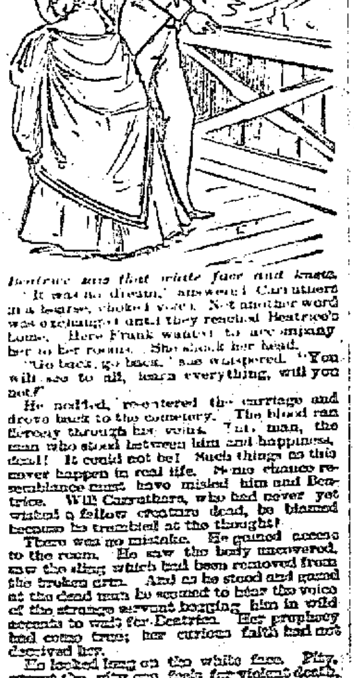
And so to the end. With reverent eyes Frank and Beatrice saw them all, the poor dead things, lying on their biers, awaiting interment, lying there with a wire to connect to the bell so that if life was by any chance to return, whether by night or by day, a bell must ring, and bring aid. But there is no waking for all those poor dead things!

Frank and Beatrice turned away. It seemed to Frank, at least, that the spectacle they had seen was a fitting ending to their excursion. They walked away slowly and in silence. But they had not seen all.

In a room at the very entrance, so that comers and goers might the more easily see it, lay the body of a man. Not on fragrant boughs, but on a plain stone bier, for there was no one to authorize the expenditure necessary to give it a bed of evergreens. A black cloth was thrown across the body and the white face was turned toward the window.

And Frank saw that white face and knew it—and Beatrice saw that white face and knew. She grasped Frank's arm, strove to speak, gave a sharp cry and fell senseless on the stones. Carruthers lifted her and bore her to the fiacre. He bade the man drive home at once.

Beatrice revived. She looked at Frank in a dazed way. "I dreamed—it was a dream!" she said in a whisper.



Beatrice saw that white face and knew.

"It was no dream," answered Carruthers in a hoarse, choked voice. Not another word was exchanged until they reached Beatrice's home. Here Frank wanted to accompany her to her rooms. She shook her head.

"Go back, go back," she whispered. "You will see to all, learn everything, will you not?"

He nodded, re-entered the carriage and drove back to the cemetery. The blood ran fiercely through his veins. This man, the man who stood between him and happiness, dead! It could not be! Such things as this never happen in real life. Some chance resemblance must have misled him and Beatrice. Will Carruthers, who had never yet wished a fellow creature dead, be blamed because he trembled at the thought?

There was no mistake. He gained access to the room. He saw the body uncovered, saw the sling which had been removed from the broken arm. And as he stood and gazed at the dead man he seemed to hear the voice of the strange servant begging him in wild accents to wait for Beatrice. Her prophecy had come true; her curious faith had not deceived her.

He looked long on the white face. Pity, except the pity one feels for violent death, did not move his heart. But, nevertheless, the man lying there had once been loved by Beatrice; might, had he so willed, be loved by her even now. How strange it all seemed! [illegible]

He had to answer many questions; [illegible] sundry officials. He said he identified the man as one Maurice Hervey, an artist. He could say nothing more about him—nothing about his friends. He had exchanged very few words with him. Then he left money for the corpse to be removed to another wartsaal and decently laid out. Also money for funeral expenses, and for a stone with M. H. on it to be put over the grave. They told him the funeral must take place on the morrow. Then he went back to Beatrice.

She would not see him so he left a note saying that all was done. The next day he stood over Maurice Hervey's grave.

CHAPTER XXXV.

OLD FRIENDS AGAIN.

He did not see her the next day. He called twice; the second time she sent word that she would rather not see him until to-morrow. She was not ill; she would only rather be left alone. So in a curious, indescribable state of mind Mr. Carruthers spent the day in wandering about Munich.

On the morrow he called and was admitted. He found Beatrice alone. She was pale, but very beautiful. He noticed at once a change in her manner. A certain graceful timidity and sweetness seemed to have taken upon her, which added a new charm to one which he had hitherto found so calm and self-possessed. Beatrice, it may be, noticed a change also in Carruthers' bearing.

"Tell me all," she said in low tones, as after a quiet greeting he took a chair near her.

He told her all. How the man some nights ago had been picked up on the rails, almost cut in two by the wheels of an engine which had passed over him. How he had been carried into Munich and placed in the wartsaal. How, the usual formalities having been observed, he had been left for identification, and then, with or without identification, for burial. He told her what instructions he himself had given, and how yesterday he saw his grave.

Beatrice heard him without interruption. When his recital was finished she sat in deep thought. Frank watched her in silence.

"How did he come there, on the railroad, I mean?" she asked at last.

Frank shook his head. "No one can tell," he said. "It might have been accident, it might have been suicide. From the position in which he was found the authorities incline to the latter. But he had plenty of money in his pocket. I don't know how much, for in these cases the exact amount is never stated. In short, no one knows how it happened."

Frank spoke the truth. No one knew. The railway tickets having been collected long before Munich was reached, for all the officials of the train knew, Hervey and Mrs. Miller might have disembarked with other passengers. The woman's box, which was registered through to Munich, was lying in the baggage office unclaimed. Perhaps it lies there till this day. Her hand bag went where such things go when left in a train. Could the steward or the guard have seen the dead body they might have recognized it as that of a passenger, but it was put out of their way long before the great train came tearing back from Constantinople. So no one in Munich knew more than was embodied in the official report.

"What brought him to Munich?" asked Beatrice. "How did he know I was here?"

Frank could only shake his head again.

"He must have seen Sarah," she continued, answering her own question. "He must have learned from her where I was. Why did she not write and tell me? Some harm may have befallen her. I wish she was back."

"Would you like to see his grave?" Frank asked after a pause. Beatrice shivered.

"No," she said, "I think not—unless you would call it unwomanly not to do so."

"No," said Frank. "I can see no reason for it."

"What could I do at his grave?" asked Beatrice softly and dreamily. "One goes to a grave to weep. I could not weep. After a load, which one has for years carried day and night, is lifted from the mind, one does not weep, one rejoices. Frank, I dare not stand over a grave and feel like that. Let me say I forgive him. I can do no more."

"No one who knew all could ask more."

"'Speak nothing but good of the dead,'" she continued in the same dreamy way. "Frank, I cannot recall any good of which to speak. For a few weeks I loved him, or thought I loved him; but that was years, years ago. Ah me, those years! All I can now do is to say I will speak no evil of him. He is dead. I forgive him, and will try and forget him."

For the first time the tears rose to her eyes. There was a long pause. Beatrice and Frank were now standing. He took her hands in his and held them.

"Beatrice—darling," he whispered. "Do you remember the words you said a few days ago—said in this very room? When there seemed no chance of happiness for you and me. Dearest, all is now changed. We are in a new world. Beatrice, will you say once more in our new world what you said in the old?"

Lower and lower she bent her head, and the blushes rose and deepened on her white cheek. Then she raised her head, and her gray eyes looked into his.

"Let me leave you one moment," she whispered. Without waiting for the permission she drew her hands from his and glided away, exactly as she had left that evening at Hazlewood House, but this time without leaving him hopeless.

She came back in less than a minute, and her boy came with her. Holding him by the hand she stood and looked at Frank.

He understood. He drew the boy to him, sat down and put the little fellow between his knees. Placing one hand on his head, he looked up at Beatrice with a grave smile.

"Dearest," he said, "children may come to us or not; but this boy shall always be to me as my own son. He shall never mourn for his unknown father; never, if I can help it, know shame covers that father's name."

He raised the child and kissed it. "Harry," with whom Carruthers was always a prime favorite, put his chubby arms round his friend's neck. Beatrice watched them and smiled softly.

Carruthers, after disengaging himself from the boy's embrace, put him gently aside, and held out his arms. Beatrice came to them, laid her head on his shoulder and wept happy tears. He whispered words of passionate love, kissed her again and again, and all the while Master Harry watched the two with childish admiration, and wondered what was the meaning of this curious scene. At last they remembered his presence, and Beatrice handed him over to his Bavarian nurse—an act of expulsion which he much resented.

Somehow, the thought that death alone had given the right to love made Frank and Beatrice's love-making quiet and restrained. They were happy, of course, or Frank was, but not demonstratively happy. After he had told her a thousand times that he loved her, Beatrice kneeled at his side and held his hand.

"Frank, my own Frank," she whispered. "You will never bring the past up against me? I have been warped, deceitful, but, dearest, I have suffered for it. Frank, you shall know every thought of my heart. I will be a true wife. If anything ever told me that the remembrance of the past made you doubt me, I should die—I should die, Frank."

Of course he took her in his arms and vowed she was the sweetest, truest, noblest, etc., etc. What, in fact, every man vows in a position similar to his.

Then she asked him to leave her for awhile—leave her to think over all that had happened. He obeyed. He, too, wanted to think.

Naturally he called again later in the day, and the two began in a rational way to discuss their plans for the future. Beatrice was very uneasy about Mrs. Miller. She blamed herself for not having taken the address which would reach her in London.

It was settled that they should wait a week longer in Munich, in the hope of hearing news of Beatrice's emissary. Then Carruthers spoke of something which all day he had been revolving in his mind.

"Listen, Beatrice. We are to go back together and your cause is now my own. There is something to be faced. There are those who have a right to ask you to explain your absence. But there is a right you can give which will over-ride all others. Dearest, let us return as husband and wife."

She flushed and trembled. "Oh, Frank, how can I? So soon!"

"Soon! Beatrice, it is more than five years. That man was dead to you more than five years ago. He died when your love died."

"True! It is true!" she murmured. "He died then, not now."

"I feel that I do not ask you to do this for selfish reasons," said Frank. "I ask it because it is best for you. A few months' engagement to you would not be weariness, darling. This I must sacrifice." His arms went around her and their lips met.

"Now for your answer," he said.

She placed her hand in his. "Let it be as you will, my love, my lord. I have no will but yours—oh Frank, Frank! I feel that I can face anything, face anybody, so long as I know that we are not to be parted—know that you are to be mine forever."

So they were married in Munich. Why not? Who was this dead man that he should stand between them? What had he done that he should be considered? That she should truthfully say that she forgave him—that she would speak no evil of him, was all, nay more, than could be justly asked of the woman he had betrayed in even a baser and more callous way than the words usually mean when applied to villains and women. Even when he met his death was he not on his way to work her evil? Maurice Hervey died a week ago. No, the man she had known as Maurice Hervey died when years ago he dropped his mask, and showed her what lay underneath.

Beatrice and Frank were married. They found an English nursemaid who was going home. They engaged her to accompany them, and take care of the boy. In due time they all reached London. Beatrice's anxiety respecting her faithful servant had now grown very great; so the first thing they did was to try and gain tidings of her.

The only thing they could do was to apply to the police, and soon after the description of the missing woman was given they were told that it seemed to answer to that of a woman, unknown, who was in the pauper lunatic asylum. So to the asylum they went, and having been shown the clothes worn by the woman, knew that their fears were well founded. Frank had felt no doubt about the matter. The nurse's manner on a certain night had assured him as to what the end would be. He told Beatrice so.

Beatrice was greatly shocked and distressed. "Poor Sarah," she said, "she was never mad with me, I could always calm her. She was my right hand for years, Frank. She helped me, tried to shield me—" here Beatrice blushed as painful memories rose—"You will never know how the poor thing loved me, Frank."

No! Frank will never know, nor will his wife know how the woman loved her, and what she did for her sake!

Beatrice saw the doctor and questioned him. He told her that the woman was in a hopeless state; what appeared to him to be the gloomiest, most incurable kind of religious mania. The chances were she would not live long.

Beatrice begged that she might see her. The doctor shook his head. An interview would do the patient harm. Beatrice would not take no for an answer, and asked the doctor to tell her poor servant that she was here. He could go to her and see the effect of the news he was asked to give. The doctor returned, and said that the mention of [illegible] seemed to enrage the poor woman's delusions. She had turned her face to the wall and made gestures of absolute aversion. Frank drew Beatrice aside.

"My dear girl," he whispered, "depend upon it she saw this man, let slip the name of Munich, and knew that he was on his way to you. The grief at what she had unwittingly done, quite upset her poor brain. She is so troubled at it that she will not see you."

Beatrice went to the doctor. "Oh," she said imploringly and with tears in her eyes, "will you go to her once more—only once. Tell her, try to make her understand that I am married and happy!"

Mrs. Carruthers being a beautiful woman in distress, the doctor, being a young man, obeyed. He soon came back shaking his head. It was no use. The effect of his communication had been such that he must strictly forbid a visit. It was, he said, one of the commonest symptoms of such mania that the patient turned with aversion from those who had been most loved by her. So Beatrice sorrowfully gave up the struggle.

All they could do was to see that Sarah was removed to a place where she could be cared for, and where kind treatment was assured. There, it is said, she is now. But it will not be for long. The doctors and the keepers know that the days of the poor mad woman, who spends eighteen hours of the twenty-four on her knees, are numbered.

After they had done all they could for Sarah, Frank and Beatrice turned to their own affairs. None of Beatrice's people knew of her being in London. Frank of course saw many acquaintances, but as Beatrice knew so few people their companionship created no remark. Upon inquiry at the hotel patronized by the Talberts they learned that the brothers had not yet come up for their periodical visit, but were expected next week. So one fine day Mr. and Mrs. Carruthers, the boy and his new nurse, went down to Bucktown.

* * * * *

Our long lost, but, I hope, beloved friends, Horace and Herbert, were one afternoon returning from Bucktown in the large wagonette. As they came up the drive they saw something unusual—something which made them glance at each other with dismay. On the front doorstep, sunning himself, and looking as if Hazlewood House and its appurtenances were his in fee simple, stood a little boy.

No wonder, the moment some one took the horses' heads, that the Talberts jumped down to inquire what this apparition meant. The loss of the bright hair having so changed the boy's appearance, they did not at first recognize him, so no wonder that Horace, who connected painful memories with mysterious children, groaned out, "another child!"

They put their eye-glasses up and saw that the small stranger was making violent demonstrations of friendship. The dancing blue eyes which looked up at them seemed strangely familiar. Herbert was the first to discover the truth.

"It's Beatrice's boy!" he said.

"It is," said Horace, solemnly. To make sure they asked him who he was and whence he came.

He informed them that he was "mother's bewtiful boy," and he waved his arms to show that the distance he had come was more than the mind could grasp. Then he recommenced his friendly advances, holding up his face in a way which showed he expected to be kissed. He was so imperious and assertive that they yielded. Herbert bent down and kissed him. Horace, who noticed that his brother's appearance as he did so was not dignified, lifted the urchin up and likewise kissed him. Then they went indoors to learn what it all meant.

The child preceded them, and had they harbored any doubts of his identity such doubts would have been set at rest by the way in which the little urchin rubbed his feet. No child who had not lived a part of his life at Hazlewood House would have performed the act so thoroughly.

Whittaker was in the hall. "Who are here, Whittaker?" asked Horace.

"Mr. and Mrs. Carruthers, sir," replied Whittaker. The Talberts stared at each other, then, hanging their hats on the proper and respective pegs, entered the drawing room.

They saw Frank standing there with that quaint, dry smile on his face, and then they saw Beatrice coming toward them with outstretched arms. Herbert again stared blankly at Horace, who could not, however, respond to the look because Beatrice had thrown her arms round his neck.

"Kiss me, uncle Horace, and say you forgive me," she cried. "I have caused you all sorts of worry and anxiety, but say you forgive me."

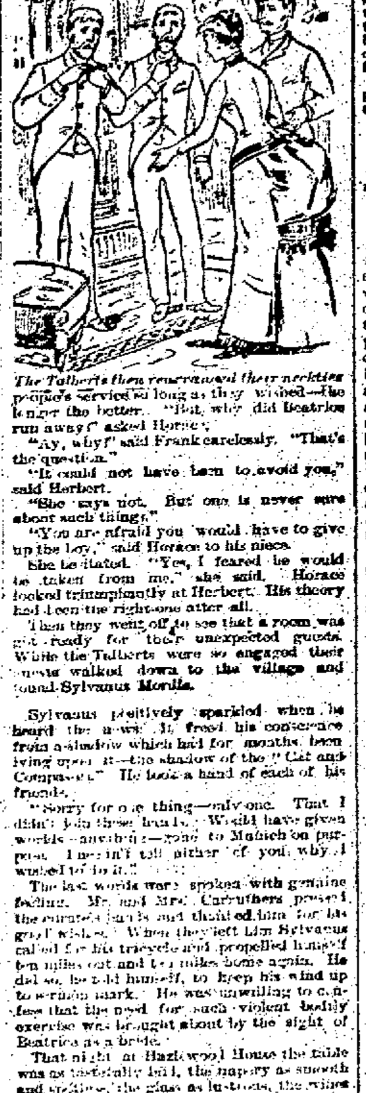
She *had* caused them worry and anxiety. Indeed they had latterly been sorely pressed to account for Beatrice's absence to Lady Bowker and others. Nevertheless she was their sister's child and a thorough Talbert. She was also in distress. So Horace yielded, kissed her, and told her how glad he was to see her again.

After this she went to Uncle Herbert and something of the same scene was gone through. The Talberts then re-arranged their neckties as much as to say that although such impulsive embraces might be allowed once in a way they were not to be a general rule.

"But I don't understand," said Horace. "Whittaker said Mr. and Mrs. ——"

"Oh, yes," said Frank. "Beatrice and I were married some time ago. Married in Munich. Fine city, Horace—you know it of course. We only came back from our wedding trip a few days ago. You are the first we have seen. We thought perhaps you would have put us up for a couple of days."

This request put the Talberts on their mettle as hosts. Hospitality overruled everything. Their house was at the young people's service so long as they wished—the longer the better. "But, why did Beatrice run away?" asked Horace.



The Talberts then rearranged their neckties.

"Ay, why?" said Frank carelessly. "That's the question."

"It could not have been to avoid you," said Herbert.

"She says not. But one is never sure about such things."

"You are afraid you would have to give up the boy," said Horace to his niece.

She hesitated. "Yes, I feared he would be taken from me," she said. Horace looked triumphantly at Herbert. His theory had been the right one after all.

Then they went off to see that a room was got ready for their unexpected guests. While the Talberts were so engaged their guests walked down to the village and found Sylvanus Morlis.

Sylvanus positively sparkled when he heard the news. It freed his conscience from a shadow which had for months been lying upon it—the shadow of the "Cat and Compasses." He took a hand of each of his friends.

"Sorry for one thing—only one. That I didn't join those hands. Would have given worlds—anything—gone to Munich on purpose. I mean it! [illegible] tell either of you why I wished to do it."

The last words were spoken with genuine feeling. Mr. and Mrs. Carruthers pressed the curate's hands and thanked him for his good wishes. When they left him Sylvanus called for his tricycle and propelled himself ten miles out and ten miles home again. He did so, he told himself, to keep his wind up to working mark. He was unwilling to confess that the need for such violent bodily exercise was brought about by the sight of Beatrice as a bride.

That night at Hazlewood House the table was as tastefully laid, the napery as smooth and spotless, the glass as lustrous, the wines as unimpeachable, the crockery as *perfect* as ever. Frank did nearly all the talking. He spoke of his future plans, of the life he and Beatrice meant to lead, as easily as if all her friends had been at her wedding. Beatrice said very little. She was simply, quietly happy. Horace thought the young couple behaved very well. As he remarked to Herbert afterward: "There were none of those embarrassing little familiarities which so often make the company of a bride and bridegroom—well, undesirable."

Beatrice left the men and strolled through the garden. Horace and Herbert then filled their glasses, and in a courtly way wished Frank every happiness. "Not," said Horace, "that we can honestly say we approve of your having been married in this clandestine way. But you may, of course, have had good reasons for it."

"We had good reasons," said Frank.

"We think, however, we have a right to ask for an explanation of Beatrice's strange conduct—her flight and concealment."

"Certainly," said Herbert, "most certainly."

So Frank told them all. As he had the command of language and spoke in earnest tones, as he had the skill to make certain shadows look lighter, and to bring out strong points in his client's favor most strongly; as he could speak of what she had endured, and so invoke pity as well as mercy, Beatrice could scarcely have found a better advocate.

But Horace! Herbert! A line of notes of exclamation would not properly express their surprise. With eyes fixed on the speaker they listened like persons [illegible]. Even when Frank had said his say they continued to gaze at him. Horace was the first to speak. "Is this true?" he gasped.

"Every word of it—sad, but true," said Frank.

"Then," said Horace, with his most usual manner, "we can never forgive her—never see her again. Never!"

He glanced at Herbert as if expecting the usual echo. But it did not come. Frank rose.

"Very well; then there's nothing more to be said. I'll go and tell my wife to put her things on. Which is the best Bucktown hotel?"

This was a staggering shot. It was a cruel shot. Carruthers was right when he said it would take a great deal to make the Talberts turn even a dog away.

"Give us a few minutes to talk it over," said Herbert. "Let us leave you here for awhile."

"No, I'll go into the garden. I can't give you more than twenty minutes, because most of our things are unpacked, and it is growing late."

Before he left them he spoke again; this time with all his former earnestness. "Horace, Herbert," he said, turning from one to the other. "In talking this over, remember, that if you cannot forgive her we must be strangers hereafter. By casting her off you give the world a right to say what it chooses. Remember, also, she is my wife—that she loves you—that she is even now on thorns of suspense awaiting your decision."

With this he left them, went into the garden, and, out of sight of the house, walked with his arm around Beatrice and bade her be of good cheer.

Before the twenty minutes had expired, Whittaker came to inform them that Mr. Talbert desired him to say that tea was waiting in the drawing-room. Frank smiled, drew Beatrice's trembling arm within his own and led her indoors. As soon as Whittaker had withdrawn after handing round the tea Horace spoke. He was standing up, his cup in his hand, and his calm eyes seemed to be gazing at nothing.

"My dear Beatrice," he said very gravely, "I think if you and Frank could manage to prolong your stay till to-morrow week we might ask a few friends to meet you at dinner. The invitation will be a short one, but under the circumstances will no doubt be excused."

Carruthers turned away to hide a smile. Yet he felt that, considering who the speaker was, no words could have been better, more judiciously or more delicately chosen to express the fact that Horace and Herbert had decided to forgive the culprit, and not only to say no more about her misdeeds, but, also, if necessary, show the world that they took her part. It was a triumph.

No more was said; but Beatrice could not refrain from letting a few tears of gratitude [fall on] Horace's immaculate shirt front, or from sitting for a little while with Herbert's hand in hers.

Sir Maingay had, of course, to be told all. This was a painful task, as telling Sir Maingay meant telling Lady Clauson. Her ladyship had her revenge by being able to say the girl had, after all, "done something disgraceful," but as she thinks a great deal about the honor of her husband's family, she will not proclaim the correctness of her estimate of Beatrice's character.

And others will have to be told. The Oakbury people will hear a great deal. They will shake their heads and gossip. But fortunately, or unfortunately, Mr. and Mrs. Carruthers' future life will not be spent among these families of position, so such gossip will matter little to them. They will live in the great world of London, and Frank Carruthers may or may not become a famous man. At any rate he will be a happy one.

And Beatrice! Beatrice will make a circle of friends. No secret will be made of the facts that she has been twice married, and that little Harry is her child by her first husband. And if some day it should be whispered in that circle that for some reasons only known to herself she passed for years as a single woman when she was a wife—what will it matter? Better that than passing as a wife when a woman is single.

The world is like a cat, pleasant and sweet when rubbed the right way. Frank and Beatrice are rich—the trustees raised no question on account of the first marriage—they are hospitable, kind-hearted, clever, young and good-looking, and Frank seems likely to rise to eminence. In such cases friends are very good natured and trouble themselves very little about idle reports. Indeed, all who care to inquire into Mrs. Carruthers' history may know all there is to be known.

No—not all. Not the means by which happiness was brought within their grasp. That is known only to a wild-eyed, white-faced woman whose gaunt features grow every day more gaunt, who, day by day, sinks into a more hopeless state. Only she, this victim to the dreariest religious creed the world has yet invented—doubly dreary because it is illogical and unanswerable—only she knows how Beatrice's freedom was bought, how her happiness was assured.

And she will soon die and go to her appointed place. But she will die and make no sign.

THE END.

HUNTING THEIR FAMILY TREES.

Snobs Who Are Anxious to Find the English End of Their Pedigrees.

[Philadelphia Cor. Chicago Tribune.]

My young friend had been abroad several times, lived in delightful style, and seen everything that was to be seen, and at a cost to himself of practically nothing. He worked a scheme that was quite unique and satisfactorily profitable. He had come from what is called here in the east a "good family." He had a taste for the study of lineage, and by way of occupying his leisure and tickling his own vanity he undertook to find out who and what his people were. Without very much trouble he discovered, to his own satisfaction, that he was closely related to some of the noblest families in Europe and was entitled to bear a coat of arms. He rightly conjectured that there were lots of his compatriots who would be delighted to have a similar discovery made for them, and would be willing to pay liberally for the work. He immediately set about establishing a business as hunter-up of buried family trees, and he has succeeded beyond his hopes. He has gone abroad every summer since that day in the interest of some representative of the nouveau riche yearning for a knowledge of their lineage.

The other day I bade him good-bye as he sailed away with the commissions and the good money of five Philadelphians in his pocket. If he succeeds in finding any glory for them he surely will deserve the $500 fee that each gave him in advance. Two of his clients made their thousands in the respectable business of selling coal, a third was a dentist, another manufactured brown paper bags, and the fifth founded his fortune on 5-cent whisky. Still, now that they are all wealthy, they are struggling to force their way into what is called society. The most effective means of doing it is to clear a road with a good coat of arms—none genuine unless stamped.

I asked my friend how he proceeded in his researches. He explained that it was simple enough. He had studied the matter so thoroughly that he was pretty well acquainted with the ramifications of lineage of the 500 or 600 great English families. A client was expected to furnish him with all the data possible, time of the arrival of his family in this country, inter-marriages, and so on back as far as memory would serve. He then would hunt up all the old records pertinent to any name in hand that he could find at Somerset house, and would, besides, look up old books in parish churches. It was very seldom, indeed, that he was not rewarded by the discovery of an esquire or a baronet. Still he was conscientious, as he said, and in a few instances he had been obliged to inform clients that they came of a race of peasants. I do not personally know of any generous client who was so humiliated. I rather suspect that they always got what they paid for.

The yearning for a noble lineage, whether true or counterfeit, has grown to be a passion in this town. Family is much more discussed than art, literature or science at a Philadelphia reception or tea. A woman who has a grandfather who will bear talking about never ceases to turn him over and over in his tomb for the edification of her social compeers. The many women who have had grandfathers who would not cut a swell figure in a drawing room of to-day find their venerated progenitors ridiculed and jabbed with words of contempt to their own shame and humiliation. Indeed, society at this blessed moment is intensely interested in the inquiry, "Was Evans Rogers, the father of Fairman Rogers, the great Newport swell, a merchant always, or was he in his youth really a tailor?" Besides, society is anxious to know whether it is true that the mother of another great swell was really a milliner before she married the swell's father. Back of that comes the grave question, "Did the swell's father before he struck fortune in a vein of coal, really drive a cart at $1 a day?"

No Spurious Reputation in Journalism.

[London Cor. Philadelphia Press.]

No such thing as a spurious reputation exists in journalism. Books may occasionally be puffed into notoriety by friendly critics, and in that case the laurels of literary triumph wither as quickly as they are gathered. But no friends, however powerful and loyal; no backers, however energetic or unscrupulous; no letters of commendation, however unqualified; no conversational advertisements, however loud and systematic, can establish the writer for the periodical press in a position that is worth five minutes' purchase.

An impostor in journalism is a contradiction in terms. His whole existence is an ordeal of search—a series of competitive examinations, or, to vary the metaphor, of addresses delivered to the jury of his countrymen, who, though they may not always be quick to discriminate between niceties of thought and nuances of style, have the eye of a hawk for blunders or fallacies and are stoutly intolerant of anything approaching to nonsense.

The Cattle in the Country.

[Detroit Free Press.]

Iowa ranks the highest of all the states in the number of cattle to the square mile. She has 2,014,484 head, or 35.9 head per square mile. Illinois has 1,471,191 head, or 26 head per square mile. Ohio has 1,017,820 head, or 24.8 head per square mile. Pennsylvania has 877,954 head, or 19.3 head per square mile. New York has 877,181 head, or 18 head per square mile. Texas has the surprising number of 4,234,923 head, or 15.9 head per square mile. This is the lowest ratio per square mile, although the largest number of cattle of any state in the Union—about as many as all France possesses. For all the states and territories the cattle population is 42,547,307 head, or 8 head per square mile.

An Arctic Appetite.

[Exchange.]

If intensity of appetite is the measure of pain suffered by persons who are starving to death, it would seem that to die in the Arctic regions is a much greater agony than to die in the tropics, for cold sharpens hunger. Lieut. Greely says that his party had ferocious appetites during all the long sojourn in the north, each man eating with relish three meals of animal food and two lunches every day, and craving fat, though not to the extent some Arctic travelers report. As a means to fortify the system against cold or brace it up for forced marches, whisky, rum and other alcoholic stimulants were regarded as of little benefit.

Flowers in the Tropics.

[Henry O. Forbes, F. R. G. S.]

There is an erroneous idea about the profusion of fine flowers existing in the tropics. This is just one of the products of "the summer of the world" that the traveler fails to see unless he searches very well and very closely. The great forest trees are too high for one to be able to see whether they bear fruit or flowers. Of the great mass of lower vegetation nothing is seen but green foliage. Hours and hours, sometimes days even, I have traversed a forest-bounded road without seeing a blossom gay enough to attract attention.

McKean County Miner

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY

[illegible]

E. KERSHNER,
Editor and Proprietor

Smethport, Pa., Sept 4, 1885

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

FOR STATE TREASURER,

MATTHEW S. QUAY,

Of Beaver County

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,

DAVID T. MARTIN

Of Hamlin Township

[illegible] Cowan, who formerly represented this state in the U. S. senate, died at his home in Greensburg, Pa., on the 31st of August, aged 70 years.

On the wool [illegible] question the [illegible] Philadelphia Press appears to have the free trade Philadelphia Record on the hip. The percentage humbug is altogether too thin.

[illegible] republican state convention [illegible] would probably have [illegible] Senator Emery's [illegible] resolution which [illegible] committee unwisely laid on the table. Senator Emery's skirts at [illegible] — Phila. Press.

Mr. [illegible] has made no removals [illegible] since the president went [illegible]. It is said the latter declined to [illegible] Washington until he had a positive understanding with Mr. Higgins [illegible] he should have his place again when he came back. — Chicago Times.

[illegible] Chadwick [illegible] free trade Cleveland [illegible] as the Media American [illegible] be a delegate [illegible] republican convention of Delaware county. Such a circumstance would hardly occur in any other county of the state.

[illegible] of Potter county [illegible] at his home in that [illegible] on the 8th of August aged [illegible] years. Mr. [illegible] formerly represented [illegible] in the legislature, has [illegible] in the state senate and afterwards [illegible] was elected state treasurer [illegible] a member of the constitutional convention in 1873.

[illegible] democratic party has [illegible] president in Pennsylvania. In its platform adopted at Harrisburg [illegible] Col. Quay is purposely [illegible]. Never before in the history of the state was a resolution adopted by any convention in which a candidate of the opposing party is represented [illegible]. A great many decent democrats in the state are disgusted with that resolution.

The republican papers of the country are disposed to treat Mr. Cleveland [illegible]. He is the president of these United States for four years, even if he was made so by the most glaring frauds ever perpetrated at a general election in this country. Wouldn't it be just as well for the democratic papers to cease talking about the "filthy lying scandals" of last year. The president and his closest friends who know the filthy lying scandals were true, are desirous that the organs of the party should cease any further agitation of that subject.

[illegible] before the organization of the democratic state convention in Harrisburg last week a clerical looking individual stepped up to Chairman Hensel and requested that the convention be opened with prayer. With no little [illegible] on his countenance [illegible] turned on the suggester and [illegible] "Last year we opened the convention with prayer and at the election we were mowed under by 80,000 majority. This year we will dispense with the praying business." Evidently [illegible] don't take much stock in the efficacy of democratic prayers.

The democratic papers have been making a great noise about what they hoped would prove an embezzlement on the part of the late pension agent at [illegible] Col. A. Wilson Norris. [illegible] with republican officials [illegible] that Col. Norris has not only not been guilty of embezzlement, but every dollar which has passed through his hands belonging to the government has been deposited in the [illegible] ready to be turned over [illegible] government when his accounts are settled, [illegible] that his failure to furnish a statement of the transactions of the agency for June, his last month in office, is owing entirely to the dilatoriness of democratic officials in Washington. — Sun.

When the riot bribery investigating committee of the legislature was holding its sessions in Harrisburg in 1879 there were rumors that Col. Quay was implicated in bribing members to support the bill. No sooner had these rumors come to his attention than he addressed a note to the chairman of the committee, requesting that he be examined under oath by the committee. He was subpœnaed and underwent a searching examination, and that ended all talk about his complicity in the bribery business. The committee was composed of men, a majority of whom would have rejoiced in being able to convict him, and there were thousands of men in this state who stood ready to lend a helping hand, in the business of crushing the great republican leader. The very fact that they did not do so is conclusive evidence that they could not.

A REMINISCENCE.

Forty and more years ago, two prominent young men were in the habit of meeting in Jamestown, N. Y., and almost universally a political discussion was the result of such meetings. Whenever these discussions occurred they had crowds of listeners, for both were very intelligent and thoroughly conversant on political topics. One was a rising lawyer in the village of Jamestown and the other a young lumberman who lived in the town of Carroll. The lawyer was a whig, the lumberman a democrat, but both would present what would seem to be unanswerable arguments that their respective parties represented the anti-slavery sentiment of the northern states. Chautauqua county was one of the strongest anti-slavery counties in the country, and no man who did not sustain that sentiment could have any political standing in that community. Years rolled on, and the young democrat was elected to congress in that strong whig district, and only because he was known to be an anti-slavery man. While in congress the act which created the Missouri compromise was repealed against the earnest protest of many of the northern democratic members, including the Chautauqua lumberman. He was reelected and finally, upon the organization of the republican party, became one of its active members. The cloven foot of the democratic party on the slavery question was revealed to him before he had been a month in congress. His subsequent political career was phenomenal. He represented his district in congress five terms, was elected governor of New York two terms, and served that state in the U. S. senate one term, in all of which positions he displayed signal ability.

The young lawyer, his rival in debate in early life, rose to distinction at the bar, but the political success of the young lumberman soured him. In the breaking up of the whig party he became a know nothing, and when that proscriptive organization went out of existence he joined the democratic party, where many of the whigs and know nothings of the north and all of the south finally landed. The lawyer died when comparatively a young man, and to the latest moments of his life he was accustomed to hurl execrations upon the people of Chautauqua county for continually bestowing honors upon the lumberman.

It is only necessary to say to those unfamiliar with the old citizens of Chautauqua county that the lumberman was Reuben E. Fenton, who has just died, and the lawyer was Madison Burnell.

A REQUEST NOT GRANTED.

The American Free Trade League some months ago sent out circulars to the members of congress, in which they urged acquiescence in a reduction of duties on imports. One of these was sent to our member Hon W. W. Brown, and his admirable reply was published in the Miner early in July last. The answer of Mr. Brown has since been very generally published and endorsed by the protection journals of the country, and he has received many letters of congratulation upon his successful reply, from prominent men in different sections of the union. The following from Hon. Jas. W. Hinton, president of the North western Tariff Bureau, is one of the many received:

MILWAUKEE, Aug 17, 1885.

Hon. W. W. Brown, Bradford, Pa.

DEAR SIR: I have just read in the *American Protectionist* of the 15th inst. your excellent reply to the American Free Trade League and thank you for the pleasure it affords me. I shall use it to good advantage. Its reasoning is unanswerable and its logical deductions conclusive to every candid mind, a quality rarely found in the composition or make up of the American free trader. Excuse my intrusion as a stranger, but I feel better for having written this letter to you, who have so clearly answered briefly and palpably refuted the sophistic statements of the league. Respectfully yours,

JOHN W. HINTON,
Prest N. W. T. Bureau.

THE republicans of New York state would make no mistake in nominating Gen. Carr as their candidate for governor. The belief is becoming very general that he would poll 25,000 more votes than any other republican in that state, and would certainly be elected. The Lyons *Republican*, one of the ablest papers in central New York, speaks of his candidacy as follows:

He has the elements of popularity, honesty, courage and determination, a man of sound judgment, plain spoken and approachable. He stands in [illegible] of his record as a soldier and as state officer and needs no defence. He is strong with the masses, because [illegible] respect him. He commands confidence, because the trusts committed to his care have been discharged with fidelity. If nominated he will be elected — there is no doubt of it.

A PARTISAN democratic sheet starts out an article thusly:

Grant was now 39 years of age and had always been a democrat. Yet as a patriot, he was not long in deciding to sustain his government and flag.

Gen. Grant's family were national whigs. The general himself was raised a whig and belonged to that party until it disbanded in 1845. The repeal of the Missouri compromise did not please Grant, but he supported Douglas in 1850, and that was his last connection with the democratic party. When he saw that its principles led to secession and its practices to treason and rebellion he joined the union republican party — casting his sword into its scale, and remained a member of it until he died. — Chicago Tribune.

SOME republican postmasters have been sent to jail for robbing the government, but no republican was ever appointed postmaster while serving a term in jail for robbery, as a democrat was a few days ago in Maine. There may possibly be recorded evidence of a republican being guilty of horse stealing, but no republican twice convicted of that crime was ever appointed to a responsible office, as the man Dorn was recently in Colorado. — Indianapolis Times.

STATE ISSUES.

Chairman Cooper gives the following as the state issues in the present campaign, and though brief, they cover the ground very thoroughly:

In Pennsylvania support of Colonel Quay will mean condemnation of the Pattison administration; support of his opponent will not approve of the public wasteful expenditure of the public money in calling an extra session, to pass apportionment bills, and of fruitless efforts to make it pass them in a way to please the governor.

The veto of apportionment bills when passed because they did not please the governor.

Reckless use of the veto power against relief for soldiers, orphans and workmen.

Want of ability, breadth and clearness.

We have given only the plainest items in the republican indictment against the Pattison administration. As in the case of the national administration [illegible] the history [illegible] the distinct features [illegible] the campaign of '85.

Platform Praise of Grant

The concluding paragraph of the platform adopted by the Pennsylvania democrats at Harrisburg on Wednesday of last week is as follows:

[illegible]

This resolution was in all likelihood adopted in good faith, and [illegible] for people who have long been the [illegible] of political [illegible] which began with [illegible] president and ended with the destruction of [illegible] forgotten these [illegible] praise may be all satisfying. But to the grand army of America [illegible] who remember how he was [illegible] at every step in his career by democratic bigotry and hate, such eulogy sounds like nothing. [illegible] the democratic [illegible] to have omitted that resolution and replaced it with one like this:

The democracy of Pennsylvania at this its first formal [illegible] the death of Ulysses S. Grant [illegible] the reputation of [illegible] with [illegible] statesman during his [illegible] by his [illegible] a man [illegible] of mankind [illegible] party [illegible] the nation [illegible] and we tender [illegible] wife and children and we trust [illegible] for harmony and good will [illegible] the sections will be fully restored.

An utterance like that would [illegible] for much of the wrong done [illegible] by democratic [illegible]. It would be an act of reformation [illegible] and in the political party whose records are [illegible] on every page with those of slander against the great captain who sleeps at Riverside. We submit the resolution as a substitute for the plank adopted at Harrisburg. — Phila. Press.

The Little Napoleon

A couple weeks ago the general public had never heard of one Conrad B. Day, who the democrats are now running for state treasurer. So far as heard from he is a discovery of W. U. Hensel, and was nominated by the chairman and his friends. [illegible] there is nothing against him [illegible] nobody knows anything about him. [illegible] to be known to be not necessary [illegible] the morals of Mr. Day [illegible] democratic party [illegible] this blessed land of freedom [illegible] with so much effrontery and [illegible] not downright lying that it is [illegible] amusing to those who are [illegible] the true awardness of [illegible]. Of course the convention meets in the name of the people and to express the will of the people, it will vote resolutions and nominate in the name of the people, and the average democratic voter will shout his acquiescence. But what is the truth of the matter? Simply that Mr. Hensel has picked out a candidate to suit his purposes and uses the convention to record his will. There has been no discussion of men in the democratic press. No delegation was instructed. In fact the people seemed dazed. They had no choice. No one the day Chairman Hensel discovered Mr. Day. Of course the democratic party will think it did it. What use then is there for a democratic convention? The experience is something else weather awful and the result the same whether the convention assembled or not. Chairman Hensel is re-elected at the head of the state central committee, the man he had selected is nominated, and the platform he had prepared and in his pocket was adopted. Such being the case, we must once more repeat that Chairman Hensel is the Little Napoleon of state democracy, and rules its party with an autocratic will and an iron hand. — Lancaster Examiner.

The Coming States

There is no reason to expect that the next congress will consent to admit Dakota, or either portion of that territory, as a state. There is no decent ground for opposing the admission it is true. Even the New York *Herald* admits that there can be little doubt that both north and south Dakota have population enough to entitle each to admission as a state. There is no question as to the wishes of the people. They are anxious to enjoy the advantages and to exercise the share of power in the government of the country which a state organization would give. Nor is there any difference between them as to the desire for a division of the territory. It is naturally divided already and communication between either part of the territory and the other part would be more difficult, and would cost longer time than between the capital of Minnesota and either part of Dakota territory. What then is there to justify a refusal of the application which is to be made by the people of the territory?

They have taken a census in Dakota this year, which shows a population exceeding 400,000 in the whole territory, about 150,000, enough for one member of congress, being in that part of the territory which desires separate admission as North Dakota, and about 250,000 in South Dakota, nearly or quite enough to entitle that part to two members of congress. At first there was a disposition to distrust the census. But the recent enumeration of inhabitants in Iowa and Minnesota, as the *Herald* justly states, shows such rapid increase in that part of the country that it is unreasonable to suppose that the figures given for Dakota are exaggerated. A far stronger evidence of the rapid growth of the territory may be found in the records of the land office, and in the sale of land by railroad companies. Reckoning only the increase in farming population, from the acreage of land taken up for farming purposes, there is little room to doubt that the population is much more than enough to justify the admission of two separate states. Nor can it be said as to Dakota, that the population is of a shifting and uncertain character and likely to decrease in the future. With or without admission as a state at this time, Dakota will before long have more power in congress than several of the states which formed the original union.

The opposition to admission will come from one motive, though it may have several pretexts. The motive will be the desire of the democratic party not to permit any increase of the probable republican electoral vote until some corresponding increase of the [illegible] can also be [illegible]. Among the pretexts likely to be offered [illegible] the objection that many of the inhabitants are of foreign birth and recent immigrants, that a portion are miners, and that the increase of political power in the far west is already too rapid. But [illegible] the people who have moved to Dakota have come in large proportions from the older northern states. Most of them have already exercised the right of suffrage in other states, and have been found good citizens. [illegible] in accordance with the nature of [illegible] to permit them for [illegible] to build up a new [illegible]. [illegible] prove a profitable operation for the democratic party to refuse the admission which Dakota asks, and thereby [illegible] the hostility of western settlers and farmers to the democratic party and all its ways. — Tribune.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

[illegible]

[illegible] that the president will return to Washington [illegible] the White House [illegible]

It is not known when Miss Cleveland will return, but probably not before the first of November. The title of her new [illegible] the president of [illegible] has been received and [illegible] of the position is not [illegible] possible.

Advices from Secretary Whitney [illegible] that he will return to Washington [illegible] He proposes to pay [illegible] the support of the navy department [illegible] the next fiscal year and [illegible] Secretary Whitney has [illegible] not comfortable [illegible]

Secretary and Mrs. Manning with [illegible] Mattie are still at [illegible] and will remain there until their winter residence in this city is ready for occupation. The secretary has completed his arrangements for taking the Ray mansion at the corner of Twentieth and I streets and will give several entertainments the coming season.

The British minister and the Misses West have left New London, Conn., for their residence in this city. Nothing has been received at the embassy here indicative of a change of ministers, and it is thought probable that such action will not be taken until after the parliamentary elections in [illegible] which will determine whether the cabinet will be liberal or tory.

[illegible]

"I am in favor of doing something to [illegible] immigration," said a prominent republican from a great northwestern state yesterday. "The theory that this country is the land of the free and holds out its arms to welcome everybody from anywhere is all very beautiful in theory and was once well enough in practice. But the problem of existence is becoming too serious. Then why should we welcome the [illegible] of creation? This is not a great alms house for all the rest of the world. [illegible] do you propose to control it? [illegible] I think congress should take the matter in hand. I know that the states have held that this question was their province, but it seems to me that congress can do this as properly as it can regulate commerce between the states. The evil is growing and something must be done to check it. The number of persons now out of employment is simply startling. It used to be that any man or woman who really desired to work could find it, but it is so no longer. I believe everybody will [illegible] the property of such legislation. It is a pretty serious matter when honest men can not find the labor that will give them bread. There is something seriously wrong in our system. It's no use to discuss it, but there is serious cause for alarm in the condition of things, and I mean to do something toward remedying it next winter in the house." R.

Washington, Aug 31, 1885.

LITERARY NOTES.

In the *Century* for December, 1884, was printed a fac simile of a copy of the famous "Unconditional Surrender" dispatch. That copy was written by General Grant for reproduction in the magazine, and bore the additional words, "Copied by me October 29, 1884. — U. S. G.," so that it might not be mistaken for the original, which was supposed to be lost. But the publication of the copy called out information of the original, which was owned by Dr. James K. Wallace of Litchfield, Conn. He received it November 24, 1868, from his relative by marriage, General John A. Rawlins, who as chief of staff to General Grant had the custody, after the capture, of General Buckner's papers. General Rawlins told Dr. Wallace that he was receiving the original dispatch, and advised him to take good care of it as it might become valuable. In the September *Century*, accompanying General Grant's paper on "The Siege of Vicksburg," is an exact reproduction of the original dispatch in every particular, except that, in order to adapt it the width of the page, the word, "Sir," has been lowered to the line beneath, and the words, "I am, sir, very respectfully," have been raised to the line above. The original reads "No terms except an unconditional and immediate surrender," the "an" having evidently been inserted as an after thought.

IT begins to look as if the president had purposely permitted himself to be deceived concerning the criminals recently appointed to office, in order to secure some frightful examples of the policy of Laute in the distribution of patronage, and to gain a plausible excuse for returning to machine methods with more rapidity. — St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Lady's Opinion.

Mrs. Geo. Gillert, Dyon, Ohio, writes: "Dr. S. B. Hartman & Co., Columbus, Ohio. I commenced on the fifth bottle of your PERUNA this morning, and should just as soon think of doing without my meals as without my medicine. I have been doctoring for about four years, and kept getting worse all the time and was just giving up in despair when I got one of your books, 'The Ills of Life.' I was in bed at the time. I read and re-read your book and felt like trying your medicine. My folks thought there was no use in trying anything more, I was too far gone, and might as well make up my mind to die. I told them PERUNA was the medicine I needed, and I intended to try a bottle. It proved a success in breaking the chills, and if it had not done one thing more, I would have been satisfied. But it has done more, and I feel like another person. Everybody that sees me is surprised to see me looking so well, as they all thought I was dying with consumption, and now my own folks have as much to say for the PERUNA as I. I recommend it to everybody I see. There were two of our neighbors in yesterday inquiring about the PERUNA. I gave the one my book to read, told her to bring it back, as I prized it very high. The other got the name of the PERUNA to send to his son in Chicago. He is a telegraph operator. My disease is something similar to Mrs. M. Ingram's, though nothing compared to being so bad. There was a lump raised on my collar bone, and it was a long time before it looked like opening. The doctor said he would have to lance it in a few days, but I thought I would attend to that myself, so I put a little fly blister on it and it opened, then I put a poultice on and then salve, and kept the salve on all the time. It got so bad and spread upon my left shoulder, and one place under my left breast. Then there were two places on my head, one near the temple and one back of my ear that was just dreadful. My No tongue can tell what I suffered. My head felt so strange sometimes I thought I was going crazy. Since I have used the PERUNA (I don't use the salve any more) my sores healed up right away. And oh, what a relief it is to get around without chilling and having to suffer with my sores. I feel like letting everybody know all about it."

John Ferguson, Gallitzin, Pa., writes: "Your PERUNA is a good medicine, and we sell lots of it. Will you please send us some more 'Ills of Life,' with a few German."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOROUGH

LOTS FOR SALE!

[illegible] in square [illegible] FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS.

[illegible] THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

The two lots [illegible] the same size and lying along [illegible] street, THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS.

In square 47 and 48 which lie on King street directly back of the Geo. Moore and Mrs. Medbury squares are eight lots 4 rods by 16 in size. The lots adjoining Allegheny and Nelson streets will be [illegible] TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS each. The inside lots of these squares for TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS each.

Remember that these lots are [illegible] rods wide and sixteen [illegible] and face the two most desirable streets of this town for private residences. Title is guaranteed and easy terms of payment.

L. ROGERS.

Smethport, Pa., Aug 25, 1885.

Timber Lands for Sale.

The subscriber offers the following lands for sale upon terms to suit purchasers.

In Sergeant Township in subdivisions Nos. 45, 57, 62 and 75

Three Hundred Sixty-Three and Five-Tenths Acres,

and in subdivisions 79 and 94.

One Hundred and Thirteen Acres.

These lands are heavily timbered with Hemlock, interspersed with Cherry, Ash and other valuable hard woods. They lie on the headwaters of Red Mill brook, a tributary to Potatoe Creek and within a mile of the B., N. Y. & P. R. R.

In Hamilton Township, along the west end of Warrant 5575

Two Hundred and Fifty Acres.

This tract lies close to the Warren County line and between the Sugar Run and Dew Drop oil developments. It is worth double the money asked for it for the timber alone.

In Wetmore Township, in Warrant 3764.

Two Hundred Acres.

This piece is on the south fork of Tionesta Creek, and is also heavily timbered with Hemlock and hard woods.

Wm. P. Weston, Esq., of Kane is agent for the sale of this tract.

L. ROGERS.

Smethport, Pa., Aug. 4, 1885.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Only Temperance Bitters Known.

VINEGAR BITTERS

PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL

DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

EUREKA

VINEGAR BITTERS

[illegible] purely Vegetable [illegible]

[illegible] the Great Blood Purifier [illegible]

[illegible]

There is no cathartic [illegible]

[illegible] the Stomach [illegible]

[illegible] Indigestion [illegible]

[illegible] Inflammatory [illegible]

[illegible] Skin Diseases [illegible]

Pin, Tape and other Worms, [illegible]

Measles, Scarlet Fever, Mumps, Whooping [illegible]

For Female Complaints, in young or old, [illegible] or at the turn of life, this Bitters has no equal.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood when its impurities [illegible]

In conclusion: [illegible] It will speak for itself. [illegible] guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Around each bottle are full directions printed in [illegible] languages.

R. H. McDonald Drug Co., Proprietors, San Francisco, Cal., and 532, 534 & 536 Washington St., Cor. Charlton St., New York.

Sold by all Dealers and Druggists.

Fort Allegany High School

[illegible]

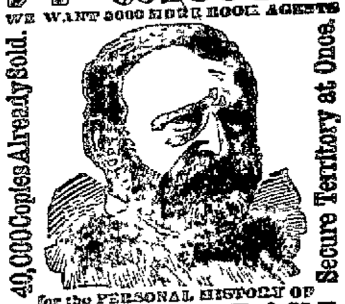
A Lecture to Young Men

On the Loss of

MANHOOD

[illegible]

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann St., New York, N. Y., Box 450.



Wanted

WE WANT 5000 MORE BOOK AGENTS

40,000 Copies Already Sold.

Secure Territory at Once.

for the PERSONAL HISTORY OF GEN. U. S. GRANT.

[illegible]

A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Conn.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN

Hair Renewer.

Seldom does a popular remedy win such a strong hold upon the public confidence as has HALL'S HAIR RENEWER. The cases in which it has accomplished a complete restoration of color to the hair, and vigorous health to the scalp, are innumerable.

Old people like it for its wonderful power to restore to their white [illegible] its original color and beauty. Middle-aged people like it because it prevents them from getting bald, keeps dandruff away, and makes the hair grow thick and strong. Young ladies like it as a dressing because it gives the hair a beautiful glossy lustre, and enables them to dress it in whatever form they wish. Thus it is the favorite of all, and it has become so simply because it disappoints no one.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

FOR THE WHISKERS

Has become one of the most important popular toilet articles for gentlemen's use. When the beard is gray or naturally of an undesirable shade, BUCKINGHAM'S DYE is the remedy.

PREPARED BY

R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N.H.

Sold by all Druggists.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CALL ON

C. L. DOUGLASS

For Your

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Boots & Shoes, Etc.

He keeps on hand the best goods the markets afford. Also Proprietor of

SMETHPORT GRIST MILL

Feed and Meal

of the very best quality at the very lowest prices. Custom work done on short notice.

Mechanic St., SMETHPORT, PA.

SWEET WORM POWDERS

A hacking cough, itching of the nose, grinding of the teeth are caused by worms. Use

SWEET WORM POWDERS

[illegible] convulsions and straightening [illegible] children are caused by worms. Use

SWEET WORM POWDERS

They are a certain and [illegible] remedy for the cure of worms in adults and children. Try the

SWEET WORM POWDERS.

The most pleasant and easy remedy to take with the best results are

SWEET WORM POWDERS.

They have been on the market for fifteen years and have always given satisfaction in every case. Try the

SWEET WORM POWDERS

When your druggist offers you anything else do not take it, but make him send and get

E. K. THOMPSON'S

SWEET WORM POWDERS

[illegible]

JAMES T. DONOHUE,

PLUMBER

SMETHPORT, PA.

In the rear of Armstrong's Drug Store.

[illegible] Water Closets, Kitchen Boiler [illegible] Stoke Pumps etc.

EXECUTORS OF

THOS. R. FRISBEE

Estate General Dealers in

DRY - GOODS,

GROCERIES.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Flour, Feed, Lumber & Shingles

COPYVILLE McKean Co., Pa

F. C. PIERCE,

Surgeon Dentist,

SMETHPORT, PA.

Office Over L. W. Mason's Hardware Store Main Street.

Preservation of natural teeth a specialty.

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH

BITTERS

[illegible] this deservedly popular tonic, which is moreover a reliable preventive of malarial fevers. For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

Steam Engines, City and Ore Pane Hoist, ing Engines and Machinery a specialty. Second hand Engines and Boilers on hand. Send for stock List. THOMAS CARLIN, Allegheny City.

J. C. HAMLIN,

—DEALER IN—

HARDWARE, STOVES, Etc.

CUTLERY,

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, PAINTS,

OILS, GLASS, PUTTY,

SHELF FURNITURE and TIN-WARE.

JOB WORK of all kinds done on short notice and at reasonable rates.

Customers say that J. C. Hamlin sells goods as low, if not LOWER than they can get them in any other store in the county.

SMETHPORT, cor. Church and Main.

Hotel for Sale.

The undersigned offers for sale the property known as the "Exchange Hotel," located at the McKean & Buffalo depot, East Smethport, Pa. The house is well furnished, has bar and fixtures and everything in first-class order. Will be sold at a bargain to the right parties. For particulars call on or address,

J. H. SOWERS,
East Smethport, Pa.

F. C. OLDS,

At his store in

FARMERS' VALLEY, PA.

is prepared to supply his customers with

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Crockery, and all other goods required for family use or to keep soul and body together at figures that will astonish

The Natives!

He keeps on hand always the choicest brands of Flour, Feed, &c., and his Buckwheat can't be beat in the Universe. Smethport people will save money by taking a short ride of four miles over a lovely road and buy their goods for less money than they can buy at home.

Farmers Valley, Nov 20, 1884.

ANYBODY Can now make Photographs by the new Dry Plate Process. For 50 cts. we will send post-paid Roche's Manual for Amateurs, which gives full instructions for making the pictures. Outfits we furnish from $10, upwards. Our "PHOTOGRAPHIC BULLETIN," edited by Prof. Chas. F. Chandler, head of the Chemical Department of the School of Mines, Columbia College, published twice a month for only $2 per annum, keeps Photographers, professional or amateur, fully posted on all improvements, and answers all questions when difficulties arise.

Circulars and price lists free.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
Manufacturers of Photographic Apparatus and Materials,
No. 591 Broadway, New York City.

Forty years established in this line of business.

AGENTS WANTED for DR. SCOTT'S beautiful Electric Corsets. Sample free to those becoming agents. No risk, quick sales. Territory given, satisfaction guaranteed. Address DR. SCOTT, 842 Broadway, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GROVES' SHOE STORE

A Steady Increase in our Sales obliges us to CARRY a

VERY LARGE STOCK,

AND PURCHASERS OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Will find our Stock as Large and Complete as at the first of the season. We deal only in

WELL MADE and HONEST GOODS.

☞ PRICES THE LOWEST.

☞ STRICTLY ONE PRICE. At

GROVES

NO. 28 MAIN ST., BRADFORD, PA.

TAN. REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF

VASELINE

(PETROLEUM JELLY.)

One Ounce bottles reduced from 15 cts. to 10 cts. Two Ounce bottles reduced from 25 cts. to 15 cts. Five Ounce bottles reduced from 50 cts. to 25 cts. [illegible] Chesebrough Manufacturing Co., New York.

H. W. RUBIN,

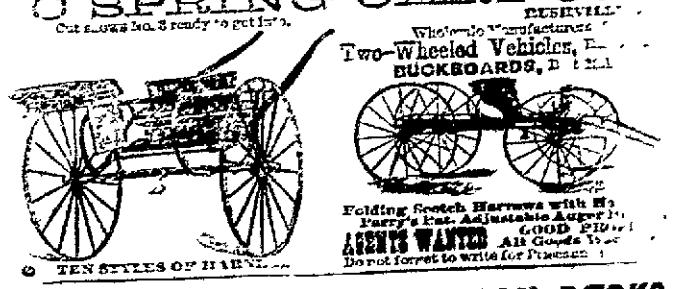
DEALER IN

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

Having employed a first-class Watchmaker and Engraver, I am now prepared to do [illegible] work as belongs to the trade. All work warranted. I have also on hand a fine assortment of

Clothing, and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Main Street, SMETHPORT, PA



C SPRING CART CO.

RUSHVILLE

Cut shows No. 3 ready to get into.

Wholesale Manufacturers of Two-Wheeled Vehicles, [illegible] BUCKBOARDS, [illegible]

Folding Scotch Harrows with Mc Parry's Pat. Adjustable Auger [illegible] GOOD [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED. All Goods [illegible]

Do not forget to write for Pieces.

TEN STYLES OF HARN[illegible]

THE CELEBRATED WOOTON DESKS.

WOOTON CABINET OFFICE SECRETARY

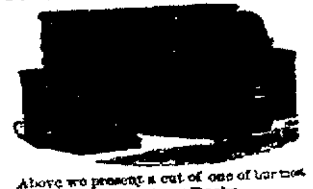
A Miniature Counting House.

110 COMPARTMENTS

All Under One Lock and Key

60 PIGEON HOLES.

[illegible] Filled With our Patent Filling Boxes.



Above we present a cut of one of our most popular styles of Rotary Desks.

Awkward closets and side drawers are done away with. We substitute revolving cases which swing with a slight touch of the hand, and are thus enabled to furnish [illegible] that is generally given at a [illegible] Everybody delighted with them.

We produce a great variety of desks [illegible] above principle. Send 5 cent stamp for details.

HAYNES, SPENCER & CO.,
Richmond, Ind., U. S. A.

The Best

Meat and Vegetable

MARKET!

—IN—

SMETHPORT

I am prepared to furnish the people of the town and adjacent country with

Fresh meat, Ham, Sausages, Salt meats, Corned Beef, Lard, Chickens, &c.

—ALSO.—

VEGETABLES

IN THEIR SEASON.

A FIRST CLASS LINE OF

FAMILY GROCERIES

AT PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

A Full Line of

CANNED GOODS

Highest market price paid for Hides and Pelts.

C. W. WILLIAMS.

Main Street, Smethport, Pa.

E. B. McCOY

Druggist & Pharmacist

No. 34 Main Street,

SMETHPORT, PA.

Fresh and Reliable Drugs, Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes, Patent Medicines, Fine Stationery, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, And a Full Line of Cigars Always On Hand.

Prescriptions Accurately Compounded Night or Day.

An Electric night bell connected with sleeping room gives special facilities for night calls.

BARBER SHOP

ALFRED STURDVIENT

Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally that he has moved his Barber Shop into his recently finished and commodious new Marble Front building next door to W. D. Gallup's store, Main street, where he is prepared to do

SHAVING AND HAIRDRESSING

in the latest style of the art. [illegible]

☞ BATH ROOMS ATTACHED.

MASONIC HALL

FURNITURE STORE

Specht & Sasse

We are now settled in our new store and are prepared to furnish the people of this vicinity and county with

FURNITURE

of all kinds and of

PRICE AND QUALITY

to suit the purchaser.

Undertaking in all its branches.

Full and Complete Line of

WALL PAPER

Constantly on Hand.

Friends and patrons are invited to

CALL AND SEE US

in our location, and

Look at our Stock

SPECHT & SASSE,

Main St., Smethport, Pa.

H. A. SPRAGUE'S

HARDWARE STORE

Opposite the Grand Central

IS HEADQUARTERS FOR

Hardware, Stoves, Tinware,

House Furnishing Goods

SILVERWARE

Cutlery, Lamps,

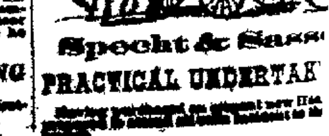
Glass, Lead, Oils, Paints, Putty,

Farmers' and Mechanics' Tools.

In fact everything usually kept in a First-class Hardware Store. The Closest Buyers [illegible] Best judges of what they buy concede the fact that more goods of same quality can be bought for less money at the above store than any other place in the Country.

A COMPETENT TINNER

Always on hand ready to do work on notice.



Specht & Sasse

PRACTICAL UNDERTAKERS

[illegible]

McKean County Miner

Smethport Pa., Sept. 4, 1885.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

[illegible] our paper shows the time to [illegible] the address of your paper changed, [illegible] address as well as the new one. [illegible] your paper stopped, pay arrearages [illegible] you will continue liable if the [illegible] whether you take it from [illegible] the paper regularly let us [illegible] We wish every man's paper every week, [illegible] with the mails when not [illegible]

LOCAL AND HUMOROUS.

[illegible] very pleasant, lad,
W[illegible] on the sand,
[illegible] the moon of crescent, lad,
[illegible] a maiden's hand.
[illegible] you listen, lad,
[illegible] the tale,
[illegible] eyes sometimes glisten, lad,
[illegible] mother's mate.
[illegible] that you're pressing, lad,
[illegible] another beau,
[illegible] you're dressing, lad,
[illegible] squeeze her so.
—Boston Budget.

From present indications it looks as [illegible] Kuntz would be the next of [illegible]

[illegible] the defaulting bank president: [illegible] cholera in Canada.—Lancaster Examiner.

Alfred Sturdevant claims his barber pole to have been repainted in New York city. What!

—The wind on Sunday evening made a sorry looking affair of the sky light in the Backus building.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Kruger lost an infant daughter on Thursday evening last, by cholera infantum.

The choir of the Baptist church is doing some very fine singing lately under the leadership of Prof. Campbell.

Supervisor McQuone is making some needed improvements on the street leading from the bridge to the Buffalo depot.

Supt. Campbell has some valuable information for the reading of school directors and teachers in another column.

After putting a rowel in one of his horses for some imaginary motive, Harry Wilson found to his disgust a nail in the pony's foot.

All trains coming into this town for the past few days, have been more or less of the time a "little off," on account of the great rain and wind storms.

Sixty four years ago Simon Cameron carried the mail from Doylestown to Sellersville (Bucks county), and Sumneytown and Pottstown (Montgomery county.

The organist of the Methodist church was not married on Sunday evening last as was currently reported she was to be. That happy affair occurred Thursday evening.

Rev. J. H. Gates on Sunday evening last actually appeared embarrassed and at the same time encouraged, on seeing among his hearers Hugh Brawley and W. F. Walsh.

The Allegany river flats through Eldred township were [illegible] water for several days l[illegible] river had not been as h[illegible] years before.

The latest freak of fashion [illegible] demand for young ladies on th[illegible] ing to give their bathing suits [illegible] men friends who have them act [illegible] pins.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegra[illegible]

The champion French pool pl[illegible] Henry S. Sartwell, Esq., was forced [illegible] "throw up the sponge" in his contest with C. S. King, the genial proprietor of the famous Main street pool room, on Friday last.

We are requested to notify Knights Templars in this vicinity, that the work of their order will be exemplified by Sir Knight McElroy at Masonic Hall in Smethport on Wednesday evening of next week.

For any information regarding broken limbs, the modus operandi in handling them, and to enjoy a hearty laugh, you have only to call on Wallace Ostrander, who is still confined to his room with a broken leg.

The first ball held at the Grand Central Hotel, Ceres, is to take place on Wednesday evening next, Sept. 9th, and given by so popular a host as Mr. Evans it will undoubtedly be a largely attended and pleasant party.

Tommy Hungerford, who has been for some time connected with the Chautauqua House, has resigned his position to take charge of a school in Foster township. Clem McCarty now does the honors at the Chautauqua.

Al Pierce has the thanks of the Miner force for the bountiful spread which he placed before the hungry mob, including oysters in every style and of a first-class quality. The Reading ale was of a good quality, also, as all present can verify.

Several weeks ago W. F. Ormsby was in town and made the assertion, that it was a foregone conclusion that it would rain every day in this borough until to-morrow, (the 5th inst.) Verily, "Bill," thou art a prophet of no little merit.

The appeal made in another column by the finance committee of the soldiers' monument association, ought to receive prompt attention by the citizens of the county. Every man is able to give something and every man should give according to his means.

On Wednesday night of last week a sneak-thief stole from the museum of Hon. L. Emery, Jr., in Bradford, sixty American silver dollars some dating back to 1795; 136 half-dollar pieces dating back to 1794 and a number of ten and five cent pieces of the oldest coinage.

A loafer by the name of Fulton, living in Wintertown, York county, this state, assaulted and knocked down a minister, after dragging him from the pulpit on Sunday last, because he was preaching a memorial sermon on General Grant. Did ever a man deserve cowhiding more?

A thief of small calibre and low degree stole a beautiful oleander plant from the residence of W. J. Colegrove, Esq., on Friday night last. Thirty lashes on the bare back would be about the kind of punishment such thieves deserve. A liberal reward will be paid for the detection of the thief.

There has been so much botch-work in the publication of the ordinances of this borough, many of them not having had a legal publication, that the council wisely determined, after having re-ordained the old ones, to publish the entire list. They occupy six columns and will be found on our fourth page.

Ex-mayor Jordan of Bradford has bought the Harrisburg Sunday Telegram, a sensational paper which circulates very largely through central Pennsylvania. Jim Place, the late pugilistic manager of that paper, very likely induced Jordan to make the purchase, as he is to resume the management. The Telegram plant ought to be a very productive one.

—Robt. King has laid an excellent walk on Main street front of his portion of square No. 61.

—The borough schools open next Monday, and there will undoubtedly be a large attendance. There is no better school in northwestern Pennsylvania. Prof. McGowan has been retained as principal for another year which insures a successful school.

—Stretchit was telling Gawley about an alligator he saw in Florida. "That alligator measured sixty-three feet and five inches from the end of his nose to the tip of his tail. What do you think of that, Gawley? An alligator sixty-three feet and five inches long. Doesn't that astonish you?" "No," said Gawley quietly. "I'm a liar myself."

—The Kane base ball club is whipped at last. The Smethport club did it effectually the other day at Kane. Now Ridgway is your time. Don't you know their luck has turned, and then too, if a fellow gets whipped once, almost any one can get away with them after that. [Tala[illegible] for Ridgway B. B. C. only.]—Ridgway Democrat.

—A few evenings since while our band was playing one of their pretty and difficult waltzes, Johnny Reilly (who knows as much about music as Conrad B. Day will ever know about the details of our treasury, from experience) burst out with: "Whist, whist! Boys, it, boys, but that's a foine karopipe, and the lads can get there in great style."

—The owners of properties on the south side of Main street in square 60, have done nobly in laying walks with substantial plank gutters on the outside. If the owners of lots on the opposite side of the street, in square 59, follow the example which is being set by Dr. Sprague, there is a probability that the south siders will be laid in the shade.

—A prominent Worcester man met General Grant at the Fifth Avenue Hotel just before he sailed for his foreign tour. In the course of the conversation the General was asked: "Do you sail from New York?" His answer was: "No sir; I sail by an American line from Philadelphia. I prefer to sail under the American flag."—Springfield Republican.

Fred Brownell is disconsolate. For a number of years past a substantial crossing has been in front of Chet King's over which Fred could be seen skipping at least twenty times daily, in quest of a lunch or lunch out at the bakery. The council caused the crossing to be taken up, and now little, slender Fred has to go 'round, as he never learned to swim.

—A young gentleman of eight years, on the Back Bay, who had already five brothers, was told one day last week that he had a sister. As the news seemed to affect him rather badly he was finally prevailed upon to tell what the trouble was. Sobbing, he told his mother that he wanted all brothers as he was in hopes of having a baseball nine.—Boston Gazette.

A simple-hearted and truly devout country preacher, who had tasted but few of the drinks of this world, took dinner with a high toned family, where a [illegible] the chan[illegible] away." The band boys have concluded to give a ball on a magnificent scale at the rink in this place. As the institute will continue for four or five days it is probable that any number of the teachers will gladly join in the festivities of the occasion, thereby securing a little recreation.

—Fifteen years ago a stage coach coming out of Blackfoot, Idaho, was robbed of 500 pounds of gold dust. The robbers were arrested and sent to the Deer Lodge penitentiary, but they had succeeded in burying the gold, and no one has since been able to find it. Their sentences will expire in a few weeks, and the inhabitants of the town are said to be watching the prison doors carefully to follow them to the treasure when they get out.

—An old merchant of Philadelphia, by the name of Charles Field, was swindled by bunco men in Atlantic City, on Saturday last of $9,500. He was considered a careful, shrewd and cautious business man in Philadelphia, but he was induced to give his check for that amount of money, by the same old tricks which have been published time and time again and for many years. It is passing strange.

Once more the lambs are nibbling at the succulent and greasy pipe line certificates. The dollar mark has been passed, and the public is informed at intervals that "prospects are considered good for a further advance." This is the way the lambs are taken in and shorn. The petroleum market is the queerest of all speculative concerns. A barrel of crude oil for use as a gambling counter is worth about one dollar; to use in trade it is worth about three dollars. The difference is what it is worth to the Standard oil monopoly to keep up a speculative market.—Philadelphia Record.

—Our popular druggist, Harry Wells, still insists that the Eldredites do not know how to run an Opera House ball. He says that at their ball the evening of the tournament no place was provided for gentlemen to leave their overcoats, and no one to look after them. They either had to dance with their overcoats on or if they removed them take the chance of losing them. He took the chance and lost a $28 overcoat while dancing one quadrille. He thinks there were more thieves than honest men around there that night. It is not strange that Harry is disgusted with Eldred.

—A silver dollar weighs very nearly an ounce. Hence any letter not heavier than the dollar can go for a single two cent stamp. This is easily remembered. If you want to be more exact take a silver dollar and a silver five cent piece and you have an ounce almost to a feather's weight. Provided you haven't the silver dollar handy, use two halves, or if you have nickels only, five of them and a small copper cent will give you nearly an exact ounce. As ninety-nine letters will fall within the ounce weight, this simple system of weighing will serve for general use. It is the result of some tests made by Chief Clerk Woodhouse, of the New York postoffice.

St. Luke's Church.

Divine services on Sunday next at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

W. C. T. U.

The regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held at the usual place on Friday, Sept. 4th, at 3 p. m.

Mrs. H. Hamlin, Pres't.

PERSONAL MENTION.

We would deem it a favor if those having friends visiting in this place would notify us by postal or by leaving a notice at this office.

The Misses Rogers are visiting friends in Ithaca, N. Y.

Lawyer Mayo of Eldred attended argument court this week.

Mrs. B. F. Wright is in Olean attending the Baptist Association.

Hon. W. S. Brownell and son George, took in the Bradford races yesterday.

Mrs. M. A. Sprague and daughter are visiting friends in Addison and Canisteo, N. Y.

H. S. Sartwell and wife were in Buffalo and other places several days of this week.

W. P. Weston, the legal luminary of Kane, is a guest at the Wright House this week.

Miss Edith Stoemaker was visiting friends in Clermont, a few days during the past week.

Dr. Evan O. Kane and Thomas L. Kane of Kane were guests of the Grand Central on Monday.

A. Wicks of Cyclone, attended the meeting of Smethport A. O. U. W., on Wednesday night.

The Roberts brothers, Jno. J. of Ceres, and W. G. of Eldred, made us a pleasant call on Tuesday.

Peter Finlay, the great temperance apostle of Bradford, was a guest at the Grand Central on Wednesday.

Peter Kennedy, one of Bradford's capitalists, was in attendance at court this week. He seldom misses one.

Wm. Hamlin and daughter of Sterling, this state, are visiting the family of his brother, Hon. B. D. Hamlin.

C. P. Byron, of the Smethport Gas Co., makes his headquarters at the Wright House while drilling the new well.

Col. Wright of the Wright house was discovered reading the signs on Main street in Bradford on Monday.

Messrs. Brawley and Walsh returned from their Harrisburg jaunt in good spirits but a good deal the worse for wear.

J. M. Simonds of Bradford, one of the brightest masons of the state was stopping at the Grand Central hotel on Tuesday.

Lawyers Douglass of Meadville and Grumbine of Titusville attended argument court this week and stopped at the Grand Central.

E. E. Cartwright, of the Ridgway Lumber Co. Limited, was entertained by Col. Wright of the Wright House, on Wednesday last.

Hon. W. W. Brown and wife returned from their trip to the Yellowstone park on Saturday last. Mrs. Brown's health was greatly benefited by the trip.

F. D. Peters, of the Oil Well Supply Co., Bradford, Judge Fuller, Commissioner Kerr and Lawyer Fuller were all domiciled at the Wright House this week.

Hon. B. D. Hamlin and family returned from their summer trip on Wednesday. While absent they visited Saratoga, Isle of Shoals and Manhattan Beach.

Rev. Chamberlayne, the Presiding Elder of this district, delivered an able and interesting fifty minute sermon in the Methodist church on Sunday evening last.

Tom Fraley, the Marvin creek lumberman, was in town on Monday. He thinks the citizens of Hamlin township could stand a little more rain if absolutely necessary.

Mrs. Bosworth of Brooklyn, N. Y., daughter of J. C. Hamlin, Esq., who has been visiting her many friends in this place for several weeks past, returned home on Wednesday of this week.

[illegible] The Bradford lawyers who attended argument court this week and domiciled at the Grand Central hotel, were Messrs. [illegible]rry, Jack, Wolf, Sturgeon, Rogers, [illegible]lhare, Weil, Smiley and McSweeney.

Dan Keefe was the only press representative from Smethport at the Eldred band [illegible]rnament. The Kane Leader [illegible] that he represented the Democrat. We congratulate Dan upon his [illegible] to journalism.

[illegible]wyer J. M. McClure, wife and child [illegible] Bradford were guests at the Grand [illegible] this week. Mrs. McClure is a [illegible]ghter of George W. Hunnesly, Esq., [illegible] Germantown, who was many years [illegible] of the Pennsylvania senate, and is [illegible] as one of the most accomplished parliamentarians in the state.

[illegible] Patrick's clerk invited Geo. Osler of [illegible] force, to the oyster supper at [illegible] House on Saturday night last, [illegible] he was inviting Clerk Wilson, the veteran editor of the Democrat. The mistake was not discovered until after Osler had cleaned the board. Wilson was satisfied when he found he was represented by a good democrat.

Alonzo Colegrove and daughter, of Lapeer, Mich., are visiting friends in this place. Forty three years ago, Mr. Colegrove walked from here most of the way to Romeo, Mich., and this is his first visit to McKean county since that big walking match. He is son of the late Benjamin Colegrove who resided in Norwich township, and who was commissioner of this county two terms.

ANNIN ANTICS.

Mrs. Russel Carter is visiting friends in Wyoming, N. Y.

Mrs. Hannah Simpson has gone to E. L. Raymond's, at Mt. Jewett.

Miss Lizzie Alexander, of Scio, N. Y., is the guest of Mrs. Alva June.

Several of our people joined the excursionists in their trip to Portage.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Rifle, of Sartwell Creek, are visiting Mr. S. M. Rifle's family.

Quite a large delegation of our young people made a pilgrimage to the Kinzua viaduct on the 23d ult.

Mr. Sidney Wightman, who for several months has been visiting friends in Friendship, N. Y., has returned home.

Grove meeting of the U. B. Church was well attended. Revs. Bennett of Eldred, and Bennett of Sartwell Creek, conducted the exercises.

An excellent select school is being taught by Miss Kinkaid. If the students do not make progress in their studies it will be their fault, as Miss K. is a teacher of more than ordinary merit.

We understand notice has been given to the Sunday schools of this department to be "armed and equipped, as the law directs" and provided with ten days rations (cooked) in haversack, and meet for general muster at a picnic to be held on the 5th inst. at Kinney's grove, in this township. None excused unless he has a surgeon's certificate of disability.

Annin, Sept. 2, '85. M.

N. W. Association G. A. R.

The first Grand Army day of the northwestern association of Pennsylvania, which will be held in Erie, is Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 9th and 10th. It will be seen by this that it takes two ordinary days to make up one Grand Army day. Comrades can secure half rates of fare on the B. N. Y. & P. and P. & E. railroads. The following is a synopsis of the programme:

The afternoon and evening of the 9th will be occupied in receiving and locating comrades.

The forenoon of the 10th will be devoted to social re-unions, and the better acquaintance of the comrades. At 10 o'clock the different regimental associations will hold their business meetings.

The grand parade will take place at 2 p. m., after which there will be an excursion on the lake to the head of Presque Isle Bay, where a grand re-union and campfire will be held during the afternoon and evening.

The delegates of the association will meet in Pavilion Hall at 8 p. m. sharp, for the transaction of general business, and the election of officers for the ensuing year.

Comrade J. H. Clapp of Tidioute, who is well known in this county, is president of the association. He notifies us that the prospects of a large attendance is flattering.

Thousands of Able Men Fail in Life for purely physical reasons. They are not stupid but their liver is, and the liver blocks the way. They are bilious, yellow skinned, headachy and miserable, all because that great gland declines to do its work. The medicine that can restore to this organ its natural power will add one hundred per cent. to the available force of this world. We know of but one thing able to do this—Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.

To the Directors of McKean County.

Messrs.:—At the beginning of the schools of the present year, I deem it fitting to offer a few suggestions. Not that I wish to dictate a course to you, but because, being placed in a position to observe the varied interests of different sections of the county, I also have opportunity to study the schools in their different places. Hence, possess means of judging what causes produce certain effect, which others, engaged in secular occupations and in a fixed place, do not possess.

TEACHERS.

The employing of teachers is the most important duty devolving upon directors, from year to year. No sordid or selfish motive should be allowed to enter into the selection of the one to have charge of the school. Directors, as well as teachers and superintendent, should look far beyond the present, in the discharge of their duties. They should think only of the children who are to enter the schools, not merely as boys and girls, but as future citizens, who are not only to mould their own character and destiny, but who are to do much towards moulding the character and destiny of those coming after them. In view of the future the teachers' personal character and bearing should stand forth, free from the common faults of men; for who can measure the influence, the teachers' manners and morals will exert on the coming man or woman. Is the applicant a full, round man or woman, such as I would like my child to be?

Second to character comes scholarship. Children are not capable of judging between truth and error in any of its forms; hence while a teacher should not be expected to know everything, he should be expected and required to be free from error within the scope of the ordinary common school. Other things being equal, the applicant with the best education should receive the preference. It is a lamentable fact, even in McKean county, that the best qualified applicants are not always selected. Within the last year, instances are not a few where successful teachers have been set aside for mere girls with no provable qualifications for success. Much is said and written, of late, about a profession of teaching. If directors would, in every instance give deserving qualification the preference, they would do much towards creating such a profession. It is universally true in McKean county that where the best teachers are employed from year to year there we find the best schools, and vice versa.

SUCCESS OF TEACHERS.

As in everything else, so in teaching, there is real success and apparent success. Real success depends upon the right application of educational principles, and results in the proper development of the children so far as the teacher is responsible. Apparent success depends on the ability, simply to please, and is often possessed in an eminent degree by a very poor teacher. It seems to me directors should study their schools and determine whether their teachers possess real or apparent success.

In studying a school the general order of the pupils, the methods of the teacher, the way pupils move about, the manner lessons are recited, the amount of study secured from pupils at their seats and the degree of concentration of mind manifested in their study, should all be observed. Where order, good methods, correct movements, well recited and diligent study coupled with concentration of mind exist, backed up by a teacher of good moral principles and good scholarship, it can safely be ventured that such an one is a real success; but beware of the teacher whose school runs riot, who applies poor methods, whose pupils move or sit in a slovenly manner, who secures indifferent recitations, whose pupils exercise no concentration of mind, who is lax in manners or morals, or defective in learning though he is praised by every member of the community and kissed by every pupil in school. It is not positive evidence that a teacher is a good one because everybody likes him.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST TEACHERS.

It is a serious question if the greatest benefactions have not been received with the strongest opposition. Hence when fault is being found, it should at least awaken the reflection whether there is really fault in the thing or whether it is simply finding fault with a superior article. It does not always follow in this county that because fault is found with a school it is a poor one. The law gives four grounds for fault, and directors should require all complaints to include one or more of these. I think it would be a good thing for directors to say to fault finders that they must bring their complaints within the scope of the law, stop complaining or keep their children out of school. A person has no right, either legal or moral, to complain against a teacher simply because a pupil does not like him.

BOOKS.

As the choice of books belongs to the directors alone, much care should be exercised in such selections. Especially is this caution necessary in history, geography and grammar. In the course of a common school education pupils cannot learn all there is to know upon these three great studies. History for children should be a well written narrative, not dealing to a great extent in dry dates. Geography, for study, should deal more largely than is usually done, in physical features, climate, productions, civilization, government, etc., and not deal so largely in map exercises. For reference, a very extensive and minute geography and atlas should have a place in every school room. Grammar should consist of well selected matter of the important laws of our language and not of insolated technicalities. Swinton's histories and Kerl's grammars have proven particularly unsatisfactory for ungraded school work and should be supplied by books better adapted to the child's mind. Robinson's arithmetics have not proven as satisfactory as might be wished, not because of the mathematics they contain, but because of the plan upon which they are built and the number of books in the series.

In the next issue of the Miner, with the consent of Mr. Rogers, I will further discuss questions relating to school government, etc.

M. O. Campbell, Sup't.

Lesson from a Mastodon.

The tusks of a mastodon recently found in Illinois weighed 175 pounds each. What a gigantic toothache that animal must have been capable of having! And such neuralgia! Neuralgia, or nerve-ache, generally proceeds from a disordered condition of the blood. Brown's Iron Bitters enriches and purifies the blood and drives neuralgia out. Mr. W. W. Redman, Piqua, O., says, "Brown's Iron Bitters permanently cured me of neuralgia."

Rough on catarrh. Corrects offensive odors at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases, also unequaled as gargle for diptheria, sore throat, foul breath. 50c.

"Rough on Pain" Porused Plaster; strengthening, improved, the best for backache, pains in chest or side, rheumatism, neuralgia.

OUR BRADFORD BUDGET.

W. F. Jordan has purchased the Harrisburg Telegram.

The fall races were not very generally attended owing to the rain that fell in great quantities nearly every day.

Company C. will soon be called upon to elect new officers. There are plenty of candidates for all the offices and it is expected that there will be quite a contest.

The city treasurer did a great business on Monday last in way of gathering in the taxes. As five per cent. is added after Sept. 1st, hence the rush. The treasury was swelled to the amount of $12,667.00.

It is said that certain married women are in the habit of going to the Gem Theatre unawares to their husbands. Whether they go to look after their "hubbies" or for their own pleasure is not known.

The public schools will open next Monday. The present superintendent, Mr. Stone, who has given such entire satisfaction, will of course be retained. Our schools without such a man as Mr. S. at their head would soon cease to flourish.

A small boy living on Corydon street had a narrow escape from death one day last week. In company with some playmates he set fire to some brush after having placed several empty glycerine cans on top of the debris. They then went off a safe distance to await the explosion of the cans, but as one of them seemed to have no desire to explode, this boy went to see what the trouble was. He had no sooner arrived at the place when the can exploded with terrific force, filling the little fellow with pieces of tin, which cut and wounded him badly. He is now lying at the point of death.

At the meeting of the councils Monday night C. B. Whitehead, one of the selects, offered a resolution asking Controller Bishop to give an account of the expense connected with the sale of the $65,000 water bonds, and succeeded in stirring up quite a hornet's nest. He is quite a reformer on a small scale, or thinks he is at least, and did not like to see one of the city officials making $650 commission on the sale of city bonds. Councilman Howe, of the fifth ward, then accused Whitehead of selling $10,000 of the bonds and receiving 5 per cent. commission on the same. Whitehead got very wrathy and called the gentleman from the fifth ward a prevaricator. It looked as though there would be a row for a few minutes, but order was finally restored. It is stated as a fact, however, that Whitehead is deeper in the mire than any one, and by reason of his receiving the commission is liable to a prosecution. In justice to him we would say that he affirms that G. A. Berry received the commission which he is accused of taking, but a certain councilman is authority for the statement that the money was paid to Whitehead by ex-Treasurer McClure. JUPITER.

Bradford, Pa., Sept. 3, 1885.

Soldiers' Monument.

The finance committee appointed by the monumental association of McKean county, desire to report that the monument is now being constructed in the form originally contemplated, with the figure of a private soldier as a cap. The proposition to have a statue of the late Gen. Kane in place of the private soldier has been abandoned, on account of the opposition of Mrs. Kane to make of the monument so distinguishing a feature of her late husband. All parties having subscription papers in their hands are requested to circulate them as rapidly as possible, as it is highly important that the committee should know very soon the amount of contributions which they can depend upon. The builder of the monument expects to be able to set it this fall. It is to be hoped that the contributions will be liberal; that every citizen of the county will contribute something of their means to perpetuate the memory of the brave men who died that their country might live. All persons having subscription lists in their hands are requested to report from time to time to B. F. Wright, Chairman, Smethport, the progress they are making.

B. F. Wright, Smethport,
E. J. Chambers, Bradford,
C. N. Barrett, Port Allegany,
Fin. Committee.

Ayer & Son's Newspaper Annual.

We have received the volume of this excellent work for 1885 and it is one of the most useful books of the kind ever published. It contains a carefully prepared list of all newspapers and periodicals in the United States and Canada, arranged by states in geographical sections, and by towns in alphabetical order.

In this list also is given the name of the paper, the issue, general characteristics, year of establishment, size, circulation, and advertising rates for ten lines one month.

Then follows a list of all newspapers inserting advertisements arranged in states by counties, with the distinctive features and circulation of each paper.

Also complete lists of all the religious or agricultural periodicals, of medical, commercial, scientific, educational or any other of the class publications, as well as all publications printed in foreign languages, can be obtained from it.

It will show you at a glance all the newspapers published in any one county in the United states and Canada.

It has tables showing how many newspapers there are altogether in the country at large, or in any of its great sections, or in any state, territory, or Canadian province, or how many there are of each issue, and a comparative statement of the increase in 1885 over 1884.

It gives the location, county-seat, population of every county in the United States.

From it you can learn the character of the surface, the nature of the soil, and its adaptability to the growth of various agricultural staples; of every state, territory, and county in the United States, and of each of the Canadian provinces.

It enumerates the leading manufactures of each state and county, and also gives the number of manufacturing establishments, the amount of capital invested, the number of hands employed, and the value of annual products in each state, territory, and county, compiled from the report of the United States census of 1880.

In it is given the population of every state, territory, county and county-seat; of all the large cities and towns, and of allmost every place in which a newspaper is published; also the colored population, by counties, in the southern and southwestern states and the Chinese population on the Pacific slope.

It also gives the political majority of every state, territory, and county, and the number of votes polled by the green back and prohibition parties at the presidential election of 1884.

It tells how many counties there are in each state; in how many of these newspapers are published; in how many towns of each state papers exist, and how many of these towns are county-seats.

It has a list of the cities, towns and villages of the United States having a population of five thousand and upward, arranged in alphabetical order.

It is unequaled for fullness, correctness, compactness of statement, variety and value of contents, and freedom from favoritism or prejudice.

Price, $3.00, carriage paid.
Address Ayer & Sons, Philadelphia.

Hats and bonnets of the latest styles can be found at Mrs. Nash's.

At and Below Cost.

Hats, bonnets and millinery at and below cost. Other goods at the lowest market price. Must be sold. Call and examine. Mrs. T. D. Nash.
Smethport, July 30, 1885.

White Pine Petroleum Hoof Ointment, for hard and feverish hoof. Sold by H. C. Wells. Price 50 cts.

Tonic Laxative Horse Powders, the only guaranteed purely vegetable powder in the market, put up in tin cans. Price 35 cts. Sold by H. C. Wells.

An heretofore particular attention will be given to our millinery department, as I have made arrangements by which I will receive goods in that line every few days, and be constantly posted on all the leading styles in hats and bonnets.
Mrs. Nash.

For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale two billiard tables—one carom and one pool—at prices and upon terms which enables any man to purchase. For definite information call upon F. N. Taylor.
Smethport, Pa., Aug. 6, '85.—tf.

That hacking cough can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it.

Will you suffer with dyspepsia and liver complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you.

Sleepless nights, made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for you.

Catarrh cured, health and sweet breath secured by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 c. Nasal injector free.

For lame back, side or chest use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cents.

Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures consumption.

Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for constipation, loss of appetite, dizziness and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents per bottle.

Croup, whooping cough and branchitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's Cure.
Sold by H. C. Wells, Smethport, Pa

When Baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA.
When she was a Child, she cried for CASTORIA.
When she became Miss, she clung to CASTORIA.
When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA.

For Sale.

The valuable property, consisting of a frame dwelling house and barn, a young and thrifty orchard and a good well of water. The property is located one square above the Academy in Smethport borough and known as the Hugh Glenn property. Dr. E. G. Brown will show the property to any one wishing to purchase. For further particulars address Mrs. F. J. Whelan,
31-tf. Bradford, Pa.

For Rent.

The Hotel Building located at Hamlin Station on the B. N. Y. & P. R. R. (Clermont Branch.) Building in good locality and excellent repair. Also a Blacksmith Shop for rent at same place, with good set of tools. Terms reasonable. Enquire of
Mrs. John Digel,
or E. L. Keenan,
13-tf. Smethport, Pa.

For Sale.

Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons and Platform Spring Wagons.

If you want to buy a buggy or carriage of any description, please give me a call. I have in stock samples, and can sell you and deliver promptly anything you desire in this line. Prices reasonable.
A. T. Palmer.
Smethport, Pa., July 21, '85.—tf.

MARRIED.

FARR—FIDDLER—On Saturday, August 29th, '85, by the Rev. J. H. McCandless, Mr. Daniel Farr to Miss Jennie Fiddler, both of Clermont, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Administrator's Notice.

Whereas letters of administration have been issued to the undersigned administrator of the estate of Mary Messenger, deceased, late of Ceres township, McKean county, Pa., all parties having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same duly authenticated, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
JOHN J. ROBARTS, Adm'r.
Ceres, Sept. 1, 1885.—6t.

Orphan's Court Sale.

ESTATE OF WILLIS B. RIPLEY, DECEASED.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of McKean county, there will be exposed to public sale at the residence of Flora M. Ripley, in Keating township, on the premises hereinafter described, on

TUESDAY, SEPT. 29th, 1885,

at 10 o'clock a. m., the following land, situate, lying and being in the township of Keating, county of McKean and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a birch, the northeast corner of what was formerly known as the William Ripley farm; thence along east line thereof south fifty-two and three-tenths perches; thence west one hundred and ninety-two perches; thence north thirty-four degrees west eleven and three-tenths perches; thence north forty-eight degrees east sixty perches to a stone, the northwest corner of said farm of William Ripley; thence along the north line thereof east one hundred fifty-three and eight-tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing sixty and [illegible]-tenths acres, be the same more or less. Being a portion of the land conveyed by the Bingham trustees to William Ripley, and the same premises conveyed by William Ripley to the said decedent, Willis B. Ripley, by deed bearing date December 28, 1875, and recorded in Book "[illegible]" of deeds, page [illegible], &c. On which are the following improvements, to-wit: A one and one-half story frame house, two frame barns with the necessary outbuildings and appurtenances, an apple orchard of about thirty trees and a spring of water brought to the house in pipes.

Terms of sale—Seven hundred dollars cash on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual installments with interest. Deferred payments to be secured by judgment note or by bond and mortgage on the premises.

FLORA M. RIPLEY, Administratrix.
Backus & Gorton, Att'ys.
Smethport, Pa., Sept. 3, '85.—4t.

CASTORIA
for
Infants and Children

What gives our Children rosy cheeks,
What cures their fevers, makes them sleep;
Castoria.
When Babies fret, and cry by turns,
What cures their colic, kills their worms,
Castoria.
What quickly cures Constipation,
Sour Stomach, Colds, Indigestion;
Castoria.
Farewell then to Morphine Syrups,
Castor Oil and Paregoric, and
Hail Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to Children that I recommend it as superior to any medicine known to me."—H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Centaur Company, 182 Fulton St., N. Y.

CENTAUR LINIMENT

An absolute cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Pain in the Back, Burns, Galls, &c. An instantaneous Pain-reliever.

A. T. PALMER,
(Successor to G. B. & C. H. Moore.)
—LIVERY,—
Feed and Sale Stables!
AMPLE STABLE ROOM FOR 50 HORSES

First-class and reliable Double or Single Rigs and Saddle Horses.

Team work of every description done promptly.

We extend to the public every facility for the prompt and economical transaction of all business they may favor us with.

Office at Water street Barn, near Court House. A. T. PALMER.
Smethport, Pa., July 9, 1885.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SILVER MOUNTAIN
GRANITE, MARBLE
— AND —
STONE WORKS!
SMETHPORT, PA.

WM. H. MARTIN,
Sole Proprietor.
FREDERICK HESS,
Sole Authorized Agent.

TO THE PUBLIC!

Having recently purchased the "SILVER MOUNTAIN GRANITE AND MARBLE WORKS," formerly owned by John Digel, I will continue the business, and in addition to his famous "SILVER MOUNTAIN GRANITE," which has withstood the elements for a century without mossing, crumbling or defacing, and which has proved itself the most durable, as well as desirable, stone for monumental purposes, I will add to his usual stock—

Scotch Granite,
Gray Granite,
Pebbled Granite,
And the now famous
Red Granite,
from the quarries on the coast of Maine.

I will do all manner of Marble Work that parties may desire, either in American, Italian or Antique Marbles.

To all parties ordering at the shop, I will give ten per cent. discount from list price.

I have arranged with parties in Boston for granite polishing, am therefore able to give prices that cannot be duplicated in any granite or marble work.

☞ Call and see us, get our prices and compare the work.

Smethport, May 1, 1885. tf

MILK! MILK! MILK!

The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that his arrangements are finally completed, and that on Monday, February 2, he will establish a

NEW MILK ROUTE!
Pure, Fresh and Rich Milk.
At 6 Cents a Quart

until Spring, when the price will be reduced. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

Wm. Ramer.
Smethport, Pa., Jan' 2, 1885.—tf.

BRICK DRUG STORE!
No. 47 Main Street,
Constantly on hand the Largest and Most Complete stock of
DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Patent Medicines,
Instruments,
Trusses,
Fine Wines & Liquors,
Condition Powders,
Fancy Stationery,
Toilet Sets,
CIGARS, TOBACCO,
And a General Supply of Everything Found in a First-Class Drug and Fancy Store.
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded Day and Night.
Dr's Freeman and Wells Office in Store.
H. C. WELLS
Smethport, Pa., March 6th, 1885.

Guide to Success
☞ In Business and Society.

The most universally useful book ever published. It tells completely HOW TO DO EVERYTHING in the best way, How to be Your Own Lawyer, How to Do Business Correctly and Successfully, How to Act in Society and everywhere. A gold mine of varied information to all classes for constant reference. AGENTS WANTED for all or spare time. To know why this book of REAL value and attractions sells better than any other, apply for terms to
H. B. SCAMMEL & CO.,
29-6m PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

The Cream of all Books of Adventure
Condensed Into One Volume.
PIONEER AND DARING
HEROES DEEDS.

The thrilling adventures of all the hero explorers and frontier fighters with Indians, outlaws and wild beasts, over our whole country, from the earliest times to the present. Lives and famous exploits of DeSoto, LaSalle, Standish, Boone, Kenton, Brady, Crockett, Bowie, Houston, Carson, Custer, California Joe, Wild Bill, Buffalo Bill, Generals Miles and Cook, great Indian Chiefs and scores of others. Splendidly Illustrated with 175 fine engravings. AGENTS WANTED. Low-priced, and beats anything to sell.
STANDARD BOOK CO.,
610 Arch St., PHILADELPHIA, Pa.
29-6m.

Property Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the personal property hereinafter mentioned, to-wit:
One team of bay mares,
One team of horses, one bay and one chestnut,
One roan horse,
One bay mare,
One team of bay horses,
One red cow,
A lot of sleds, wagons, harness, boats, chains, tools, hay and feed, and other equipments used by James Landrigan on the job of the Ridgway Lumber Company Limited, is the property of said Ridgway Lumber Company Limited, and is left in the possession of said James Landrigan for a limited time only. All persons are hereby notified not to meddle or interfere with said property, except by the consent of said Ridgway Lumber Company Limited.
RIDGWAY LUMBER CO. LIMITED.
E. E. CARTWRIGHT, Supt.
Ridgway, Pa., Sept. 30, 1884.—tf.

For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale his valuable and desirable residence situated on Water street Smethport, on reasonable terms. Reason for selling, going west. For particulars enquire on or address
F. C. Scott.
Smethport, Pa., July 17, '85.—tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GO TO
ROONEY'S MARKET
Wolesale and Retail
—FOR A—
Nice Piece of Meat
Fresh, Salt or Smoked
—FOR—
FRESH & SALT FISH
—AND FOR ALL—
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.
I will also pay the highest price for
STOCK AND HIDES
☞ CALL AND SATISFY YOURSELF.
Nearly opposite Catholic church, M. in st.
J. F. ROONEY.

DRUGS
PATENT MEDICINES,
School Books, Blank Books.
Stationery,
Fancy Goods.
DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES,
NEWS DEPOT AND CIRCULATING LIBRARY CAN BE FOUND AT
THE
DRUG AND BOOK STORE
—OF—
A. B. ARMSTRONG,
Smethport, Pa.

A PRESENT OF $50.00
—TO—
Horsemen and Farmers.

CENTAURINE!
—THE GREAT—
Cleansing and Healing Compound

Is positively guaranteed to cure the worst case of Scratches, Corks, Sore Necks, Mud Fever, or Wounds of any kind on Horse or Man. Centaurine has had a local reputation for twenty years, dating back to the fall of '65, when product of petroleum was discovered. This is no advertising dodge. The above $50.00 goes. Ask your druggist what our instructions are in regard to it. Recommendations are loud in its praise. It costs you nothing if it fails to perform what it is advertised to do. Price 50 cents per bottle.

OUR TONIC LAXATIVE
HORSE POWDER
is a purely vegetable preparation, free from any mineral, and has a local reputation with Centaurine. They are put up in tin cans, retaining their medical properties while being used. The only true Tonic and Blood Cleansing Compound in the market. Price 35 cents per box.

Don't forget our
White Pine Petroleum Hoof Ointment
The great assister of nature in softening the hardened and feverish hoofs. Try a package of these valuable preparations, and if they don't prove as represented, get your present. Price 25 cents per box. Manufactured by
WILSON & BRENEMAN,
Pharmaceutists,
KENDALL CREEK, PA.
For sale at H. C. Well's, Smethport, Pa.

PARKER'S
HAIR BALSAM
the popular favorite for dressing the hair, Restoring the color when gray, and preventing Dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. and $1. sizes at Druggists.

PARKER'S TONIC
The Best Cough Cure you can use
and the best known preventive of Consumption.
Parker's Tonic kept in a home is a sentinel to keep sickness out. Used discreetly it keeps the blood pure and the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys in working order. Coughs and Colds vanish before it. It builds up the health.
If you suffer from Debility, Skin Eruptions, Cough, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Kidney, Urinary or Female Complaints, or any disorder of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, Blood or Nerves, don't wait till you are sick in bed, but use Parker's Tonic to-day; it will give you new life and vigor.
HISCOX & CO., N. Y.
Sold by Druggists. Large saving buying $1 size.

A Present!
Our readers for 12 cents in postage stamps to pay for mailing and wrapping and names of two book agents, will receive Free a Steel Finish Parlor Engraving of all our Presidents, including Cleveland, size 22x28 inches, worth $4.00. Address Elder Pub Co., Chicago. 26-1y.

+BINGHAM ESTATE+
ROBT. H. ROSE
is authorized to receive moneys for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate in McKean County. His office is in
THE BACKUS BUILDING, SMETHPORT.
ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.
Wellsboro, Pa., Dec. 24, 1873. tf.

Land Office of the Bingham Estate.
WELLSBORO Penn'a, Feb'y 25, 1880.
All persons are hereby cautioned against going upon the unsold lands of this estate without proper authority therefor. An unauthorized entry upon the lands of the estate, by any person, for any purpose, will make such person or persons liable to prosecution for trespass.
Persons who have bought or leased lands of this estate have deeds, contracts, or leases. The deeds give exact descriptions of the lands to which they refer, and the contracts and leases have on them drafts which show their location. All claims to rights or privileges on lands of this estate, unaccompanied by such evidence, are without foundation, and will not be recognized.
ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
16-m16 (f.) Agent of the Trustees.

GENERAL AGENTS WANTED
Of extra ability and experience, to take general appointing agencies, to find and start other canvassers on fast-selling books. Extraordinary inducements. Applicants must show they mean business by stating by letter (no postal cards) IN FULL their experience, etc. HENRY BUCKLIN & CO., 208 Arch St., PHILADELPHIA, Pa. 29-6m.

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 50y1

WIN more money than at anything else by taking an agency for the best selling book out. Beginners succeed grandly. None fail. Terms free. Hallett Book Co., Portland, Maine. 50-1y.

GOOD PAY. AGENTS. $100 to $200 per month made selling our Grand New History, Famous and Decisive Battles of the World. Write to J. C. McCURDY & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

TEACHERS Make $70 to $150 per month selling our standard books and Bibles. Steady work for spring [illegible] & Co. [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

WAGON,
Carriage and Blacksmith Shop,
MECHANIC ST., SMETHPORT, PA.
Wm. Masser, - Prop'r.
HORSESHOEING!
A SPECIALTY.
The Greatest Care Taken in Shoeing Horses with
Bad Feet!
All kinds of Repairing done to order on short notice.

BROWNELL BROS
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods,
Notions,
Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
Groceries,
Provisions, etc.
AGENT FOR THE
White Sewing Machines
OUR MOTTO—"Justice to all."
Smethport, - Pa.
February 6, 1885. tf

GLEASON & LEMMLER
Dealers in and Manufacturers of
HARNESS
OF EVERY STYLE
AND CHARACTER
Which they will sell at the
LOWEST RATES.
They also keep a full supply of
Saddles, Blankets,
Whips, Etc.
Also a large and complete invoice of
TRUNKS & VALISES
Which they propose to sell at manufacturers' prices. Call and examine our stock and prices and become satisfied that it is a waste of time to look elsewhere for goods we sell. We are selling our goods as low as any house west of New York for quality.
GLEASON & LEMMLER.
Smethport, Pa., March 13, 1884.

JEWELRY
all assortments.
SILVER-WARE
The Best Made.
POCKET CUTLERY
TOYS,
A Full Assortment
SPECTACLES
AND
EYE-GLASSES
And all Goods in my line for which I will DUPLICATE any REGULAR DEALERS Prices.
I Will match the
'ROCKFORD'
Watches against the world for time and money.
All kinds of
REPAIRING
a specialty, and all work WARRANTED.
Call and See us.
M. L. Armstrong,
MAIN ST. SMETHPORT, PA

New Carriage Shop
IN SMETHPORT.
CONKLIN WAGONS,
COURTLAND PLATFORMS,
ROAD WAGONS,
CARRIAGES,
AND SLEIGHS,
ALWAYS IN STOCK
None but good material used. All work warranted, and prices reasonable. Give me a call and you will go away well pleased.
SHOP ON MECHANIC STREET.
W. H. Wetenhall.
Smethport March 16, 1881.—tf.

SEASON OF 1885.
TOM WONDER, Jr.
Knowing the wants of all breeders of Good Horses, F. B. Dean has returned from his trip in York State, bringing with him a handsome
☞ CHESTNUT STALLION,
weighing over Eleven Hundred Pounds. He was sired by the well known fast pacer and trotter Tom Wonder, the fastest horse known at both gaits.
He will be known as TOM WONDER, Jr., and can be seen at all times at Dean's Livery Stable, opposite Grand Central Hotel and in the rear of Chautauqua House, where his services can be had on reasonable terms.
For information regarding him, address
F. B. DEAN.
Smethport, Pa., April 20, 1885.

HOLY BIBLE REVISED VERSION
[illegible]

Smethport Borough Ordinances.

ORDINANCE NO. 1.

RELATIVE TO NAMING THE STREETS IN THE BOROUGH.

It is hereby ordained and enacted, &c.—That the streets within the borough plot shall be named as follows:

The first street north of Marvin creek shall be called Water street, the second Main street, the third King street, the fourth Green street and [illegible] shall be named North street. [illegible] Nelson street [illegible] Mechanic street, [illegible] Fulton [illegible] Washington street, [illegible] High street, the nineteenth [illegible] shall be called [illegible]

Approved March [illegible]

J. C. BACKUS, Burgess.

[illegible] The above ordinance No. 1 is hereby re-ordained and enacted by the burgess and town council of the borough of Smethport, this 24th day of August, [illegible]

JOHN C. BACKUS, Burgess.

Attest—A. B. ARMSTRONG, Sec'y.

ORDINANCE NO. 2.

RELATIVE TO [illegible] LANDS AND [illegible]

It is hereby ordained and enacted by the town council of the borough of Smethport that [illegible] be and are hereby authorized to [illegible] the squares of [illegible] the original [illegible] which the quantity of [illegible] the borough [illegible] Roman lots be and are [illegible]

Approved July 9th, 18[illegible]

A. N. TAYLOR, Sec'y.

The above ordinance No. 2, is hereby re-ordained and enacted by the burgess and town council of the borough of Smethport, this 24th day of August, 1885.

JOHN C. BACKUS, Burgess.

Attest—A. B. ARMSTRONG, Sec'y.

ORDINANCE NO. 3.

RELATIVE TO CONFIRMING NEW STREETS.

Be it ordained and enacted by the burgess and town council of the borough of Smethport, McKean county, Pennsylvania, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, that a new street be ordained and laid out as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the east side of [illegible] between the lands of Thomas King and William Specht [illegible] Bank street. [illegible] Nelson [illegible] of William Specht [illegible] street be fifty feet wide.

Approved the 14th day of April A. D. 1880.

E. L. KNAPP, Burgess.

Attest—E. QUACKENBUSH, Sec'y.

The above ordinance No. 3, is hereby re-ordained and enacted by the burgess and town council of the borough of Smethport this 24th day of August, A. D. 1885.

JOHN C. BACKUS, Burgess.

Attest—A. B. ARMSTRONG, Sec'y.

ORDINANCE NO. 4.

RELATIVE TO THE REGULATION AND GRADING OF MAIN STREET.

Be it ordained and enacted by the burgess and town council of the borough of Smethport, McKean county, Pennsylvania, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, that the regulation and grading of Main street shall be as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the centre lines of Main and King streets, the elevation of grade at said intersection being [illegible]

All the sidewalks relaid and all grading or repairing of said street after the passage of this ordinance shall be made to correspond to and be in conformity with the established grades.

Approved July 1880.

E. L. KNAPP, Burgess. { Seal of } { Borough }

Attest—E. QUACKENBUSH, Sec'y.

The above ordinance No. 4, is hereby re-ordained and enacted by the burgess and town council of the borough of Smethport, this 24th day of August, 1885.

JOHN C. BACKUS, Burgess.

Attest—A. B. ARMSTRONG, Sec'y.

ORDINANCE NO. 5.

RELATIVE TO THE REGULATION AND GRADING OF WATER STREET.

Be it ordained and enacted by the burgess and town council of the borough of Smethport, McKean county, Pennsylvania, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, that the regulation and grading of Water street shall be as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of East and Water streets, the elevation of grade at said intersection being fifty one and seven-tenths feet, [illegible]

(All the foregoing grades being referred to a stone monument representing the base of grades, the height of which is fifty feet, and which said monument is located at the corner of Water and East streets.) [illegible] shall be made to correspond to and be in conformity with the established grades.

Approved June 15, 1880.

E. L. KNAPP, Burgess.

Attest—E. QUACKENBUSH, Sec'y.

This above ordinance numbered 5 is hereby re-ordained and enacted by the burgess and town council of the borough of Smethport, this 24th day of Aug. A. D. 1885.

JOHN C. BACKUS, Burgess.

Attest—A. B. ARMSTRONG, Sec'y.

ORDINANCE NO. 6.

RELATIVE TO THE REGULATION AND GRADING OF KING STREET.

Be it ordained and enacted by the burgess and town council of the borough of Smethport, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, that the regulation and grading of King street shall be as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the centre line of King and Main streets the elevation of grade at said intersection being seventy four and five-tenths feet, thence a rise of eight and five-tenths feet per one hundred for a distance of four hundred and thirty feet to a point, the elevation of grade at said point being one hundred and eleven feet; [illegible]

All the foregoing grades being above and referred to a stone monument representing the base of grades, the height of which is fifty feet and which said monument is located on the corner of Water and East streets. That the distance from the lot lines to the curb or gutter line be twelve feet and not less than eight feet of which shall be appropriated for sidewalk purposes, [illegible] established grades.

Approved Nov. 8, 1880.

E. L. KNAPP, Burgess.

Attest—E. QUACKENBUSH, Sec'y.

The above ordinance No. 6 is hereby re-ordained and enacted by the burgess and town council of the borough of Smethport, this 24th day of August, A. D. 1885.

JOHN C. BACKUS, Burgess.

Attest—A. B. ARMSTRONG, Sec'y.

ORDINANCE NO. 7.

RELATIVE TO THE REGULATION AND GRADING OF EAST STREET.

Be it ordained and enacted by the burgess and town council of the borough of Smethport, McKean county, Pennsylvania, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, that the regulation and grading of East street shall be as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the center [redacted] [illegible]

All the foregoing [illegible]

Approved Nov. 8, 1880.

Attest—E. QUACKENBUSH, Sec'y.

The above ordinance [illegible] re-ordained and enacted by the burgess [illegible] of the borough of Smethport, this 24th day of August, A. D. 1885.

JOHN C. BACKUS, Burgess.

Attest—A. B. ARMSTRONG, Sec'y.

ORDINANCE NO. 8.

RELATIVE TO THE REGULATION AND GRADING OF NELSON STREET.

Be it ordained and enacted by the burgess and town council of the borough of Smethport, McKean county, Pennsylvania, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, that the regulation and grading of Nelson street shall be as follows:

Beginning at the center line of King and Nelson streets, [illegible]

All the foregoing grades being above and referred to a stone monument representing the base of grades, the height of which is fifty feet, and which said monument is located on the corner of Water and East streets. [illegible] of said street after the passage of this ordinance shall be made to correspond to and be in conformity with the established grades.

Approved Nov. 8, 1880.

E. L. KNAPP, Burgess.

Attest—E. QUACKENBUSH, Sec'y.

The above ordinance numbered 8 is hereby re-ordained and enacted by the burgess and town council of the borough of Smethport, this 24th day of August, A. D. 1885.

JOHN C. BACKUS, Burgess.

Attest—A. B. ARMSTRONG, Sec'y.

ORDINANCE NO. 9.

RELATIVE TO THE REGULATION AND GRADING OF MECHANIC STREET.

Be it ordained and enacted by the burgess and town council of the borough of Smethport, McKean county, Pennsylvania, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, that the regulation and grading of Mechanic street shall be as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the centre lines of King and Mechanic streets, [illegible]

(All the foregoing grades being referred to a stone monument representing the base of grades, the height of which is fifty feet, and which said monument is located at the corner of Water and East streets.)

That the distance from the lot lines to the curb or gutter line be twelve feet and not less than eight feet of which shall be appropriated for sidewalk purposes; that from the curb or gutter line there shall be a distance of four feet reserved for the purpose of a gutter and the balance of the distance, viz. thirty-four feet to be used for the road bed. That the elevation of the sidewalks on each side shall be level with the centre line of grade of said street. The grades of sidewalks to correspond with the grade line of said street, and the bottom of the gutters shall be [illegible] below the grade line of the street. All shade trees planted after the passage of this act shall be uniformly a distance of nine feet from the lot line. All sidewalks relaid and all grading or repairing of said street after the passage of this ordinance shall be made to correspond to and be in conformity with the established grades.

Approved Nov. 8, 1880.

E. L. KNAPP, Burgess.

Attest—E. QUACKENBUSH, Sec'y.

The above ordinance, numbered 9, is hereby re-ordained and enacted by the burgess and town council of the borough of Smethport, this twenty-fourth day of August, A. D. 1885.

JOHN C. BACKUS, Burgess.

Attest—A. B. ARMSTRONG, Sec'y.

ORDINANCE NO. 10.

RELATIVE TO THE REGULATION AND GRADING OF [illegible] STREET.

Be it ordained and enacted by the burgess and town council of the borough of Smethport, McKean county, Pennsylvania, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, that the regulation and grading of [illegible] street shall be as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of [illegible]

Approved Nov. 8, 1880.

E. L. KNAPP, Burgess.

Attest—E. QUACKENBUSH, Sec'y.

The above ordinance No. 10 is hereby re-ordained and enacted by the burgess and town council of the borough of Smethport, this 24th day of August, A. D. 1885.

JOHN C. BACKUS, Burgess.

Attest—A. B. ARMSTRONG, Sec'y.

ORDINANCE NO. 11.

RELATIVE TO THE REGULATION AND GRADING OF FRANKLIN STREET.

Be it ordained and enacted by the burgess and town council of the borough of Smethport, [illegible] that the regulation and grading of Franklin street shall be as follows:

[illegible]

Approved Nov. 8, 1880.

E. L. KNAPP, Burgess.

Attest—E. QUACKENBUSH, Sec'y.

The above ordinance No. 11 is hereby re-ordained and enacted by the burgess and town council of the borough of Smethport, this 24th day of August, A. D. 1885.

JOHN C. BACKUS, Burgess.

Attest—A. B. ARMSTRONG, Sec'y.

ORDINANCE NO. 12.

RELATIVE TO THE REGULATION AND GRADING OF [illegible] STREET.

[illegible]

ORDINANCE NO. 13.

RELATIVE TO THE REGULATION AND GRADING OF STATE STREET.

Be it ordained and enacted by the burgess and town council of the borough of Smethport, [illegible] that the regulation and grading of State street shall be as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the [illegible]

Approved Nov. 8, 1880.

E. L. KNAPP, Burgess.

Attest—E. QUACKENBUSH, Sec'y.

The above ordinance numbered 13 is hereby re-ordained and enacted by the burgess and town council of the borough of Smethport, this 24th day of Aug. A. D. 1885.

JOHN C. BACKUS, Burgess.

Attest—A. B. ARMSTRONG, Sec'y.

ORDINANCE NO. 14.

RELATIVE TO THE REGULATION AND GRADING OF WASHINGTON STREET.

Be it ordained and enacted by the burgess and town council of the borough of Smethport, McKean county, Pennsylvania, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, that the regulation and grading of Washington street shall be as follows:

Beginning at the [illegible]

All the sidewalks relaid and all grading or repairing of said street after the passage of this ordinance shall be made to correspond to and be in conformity with the established grades.

Approved Nov. 8, 1880.

E. L. KNAPP, Burgess.

Attest—E. QUACKENBUSH, Sec'y.

The above ordinance No. 14 is hereby re-ordained and enacted by the burgess and town council of the borough of Smethport, this 24th day of Aug. A. D. 1885.

JOHN C. BACKUS, Burgess.

Attest—A. B. ARMSTRONG, Sec'y.

ORDINANCE NO. 15.

RELATIVE TO THE REGULATION AND GRADING OF CHURCH STREET.

Be it ordained and enacted by the burgess and town council of the borough of Smethport, McKean county, [illegible] that the regulation and grading of Church street shall be as follows:

[illegible]

Approved Nov. 8, 1880.

E. L. KNAPP, Burgess.

Attest—E. QUACKENBUSH, Sec'y.

The above ordinance No. 15 is hereby re-ordained and enacted by the burgess and town council of the borough of Smethport, this 24th day of August, A. D. 1885.

JOHN C. BACKUS, Burgess.

Attest—A. B. ARMSTRONG, Sec.

ORDINANCE NO. 16.

RELATIVE TO THE REGULATION AND GRADING OF [illegible] STREET.

[illegible]

Approved Nov. 8, 1880.

E. L. KNAPP, Burgess.

Attest—E. QUACKENBUSH, Sec'y.

The above ordinance No. 16 is hereby re-ordained and enacted by the burgess and town council of the borough of Smethport, this 24th day of August, A. D. 1885.

JOHN C. BACKUS, Burgess.

Attest—A. B. ARMSTRONG, Sec.

ORDINANCE NO. 17.

RELATIVE TO THE REGULATION AND GRADING OF MARVIN STREET.

Be it ordained and enacted by the burgess and town council of the borough of Smethport, McKean county, Pa., and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, that the regulation and grading of Marvin street shall be as follows:

[illegible]

Approved Nov. 8, 1880.

E. L. KNAPP, Burgess.

Attest—E. QUACKENBUSH, Sec'y.

The above ordinance No. 17 is hereby re-ordained and enacted by the burgess and town council of the borough of Smethport, this 24th day of August, A. D. 1885.

JOHN C. BACKUS, Burgess.

Attest—A. B. ARMSTRONG, Sec.

ORDINANCE NO. 18.

RELATING TO SIDEWALKS.

Be it hereby ordained and enacted by the Smethport borough council that from and after the passage of this ordinance, [illegible] sidewalks shall be built [illegible]

On Water street, on [illegible]

On Main street, on north side from [illegible]

On Mechanic street, on east side from King street to cemetery street, and on west side from Marvin creek, or Mill street, to cemetery street.

On Union street, on east side from Main street to Green street.

On Franklin street, on east side from Water street to Green street, and on west side from Water street to King street.

On State street, on east side from Water street to Green street, and on west side from Water street to King street.

On Church street, on east side from Water street to [illegible]

On Marvin street, [illegible] to Mechanic street.

On Bank street, on north side from Mechanic street to Nelson street.

[illegible]

Approved August 21, 1885.

JOHN C. BACKUS, Burgess.

Attest—A. B. ARMSTRONG, Sec.

ORDINANCE NO. 19.

RELATING TO OBSTRUCTION OF STREETS AND SIDEWALKS AND NUISANCE.

It is hereby ordained and enacted, &c.—That from and after the passage of this ordinance it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to place any obstruction upon any of the side walks of the borough of Smethport. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to put any thing in the ditches or gutters of the streets of the said borough or obstruct them in any manner whatever. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to place any obstruction in any street or alley of said borough. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to keep or maintain within the borough any privies, hog pens, slop holes, barn yards or any other nuisance or thing in such a manner as to create a nuisance, filthiness and detrimental to the health of the public. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to permit any dead animal or any animal of any kind to remain on their premises or deposit the same in any spot or place above ground within said borough. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to sweep or deposits in the streets or upon the side-walks any paper substance shavings straw, or any other substance whatsoever, liable to be blown about, thereby frightening horses, &c., &c. Provided that any person or persons desiring to build or in any manner occupy a portion of the street or side walk for a space of time may be allowed so to do on application to the burgess for such license, which license shall be good until the first meeting thereafter of the borough council. And it is further ordained and enacted that each and every offender against any one of the foregoing named offences, on conviction, shall be fined not less than one nor more than one hundred dollars, at the discretion of the officers before whom the offender shall have been convicted. And in addition thereto any person or persons maintaining a nuisance as above specified failing to proceed to remove the same on five hours notice so to do, the borough authorities will proceed to remove the said nuisance at his or their costs. And it is further provided that in any case when any person or persons shall have been convicted of any one of the above named offenses and shall fail or refuse to pay the costs and fine or turn out goods or chattles to be levied upon sufficient to pay said fine and costs and the said officer being satisfied that the said offender has not goods sufficient to satisfy said fine and costs it shall be the duty of the officer before whom said offender shall have been convicted forthwith to commit said offender to the lock-up or county jail for the space of time of forty eight hours at hard labor or without hard labor.

Approved August 21, 1885.

JOHN C BACKUS, Burgess

Attest—A B ARMSTRONG, Sec.

ORDINANCE NO 20.

RELATING TO RACING OR DRIVING ANIMALS ON SIDEWALKS.

It is hereby ordained and enacted &c.—That from and after the passage of this ordinance it shall and the same is hereby declared to be unlawful for any one male or female, to race, drive or lead one or more horses, oxen, mules or other animals across or along any side walk within the limits of the said borough except at such place or places as may be designed for crossing either at the junction of cross streets or at a private crossing; that each and every person violating this ordinance shall forfeit and for the first offence pay the sum of one dollar, for each and every subsequent violation two dollars, the said fines to be collected in the same manner that fines of like amount are collectable, together with all costs as in action of trespass.

Approved August 21 1885.

JOHN C BACKUS, Burgess

Attest A B ARMSTRONG, Sec.

ORDINANCE NO 21.

RELATING TO TYING ANIMALS TO SHADE TREES, &C.

It is hereby ordained and enacted &c.—That from and after the passage of this ordinance it shall not be lawful to hitch any horse, mule or other animal to any shade tree, lamp post or to any post put up to protect a shade tree or to any fence or railing enclosing grounds in the said borough, under the penalty of two dollars ($2.00) for each and every offence, and any person so hitching any horse or other animal to any tree or post or to reach of any tree or commit any other damage [illegible] the pound master to report any [illegible] to the burgess under a penalty of two dollars ($2.00) for each and every failure so to do.

Approved August 21 1885.

JOHN C BACKUS, Burgess

Attest A B ARMSTRONG, Sec.

ORDINANCE NO 22.

RELATING TO DITCHES AND TAMPING THEM WHEN REFILLED.

Be it hereby ordained and enacted by Smethport borough council, that from and after the passage of this ordinance, it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, company or corporation to dig, excavate or open any ditch or trench in or across the streets, alleys or sidewalks of the borough of Smethport for gas, water or any other purpose whatever, unless it shall be done in such manner as to cause no injury to the street or streets or sidewalk or sidewalks, [illegible] and after having so dug [illegible] shall refill the same, tamping it [illegible] in a good workmanlike manner. Any person or persons, company or corporations violating this ordinance shall forfeit and pay for the use of the borough a sum not less than one dollar nor more than five hundred dollars, to be collected in the manner as provided in ordinance No. 19, relating to nuisances.

Approved August 21 1885.

JOHN C. BACKUS, Burgess.

Attest—A B ARMSTRONG, Sec

ORDINANCE NO. 23.

RELATING TO ANIMALS RUNNING AT LARGE AND POUND MASTER.

It is hereby ordained and enacted &c.—That from and after the passage of this ordinance, horses, mules, cattle, sheep and swine shall not be permitted to run at large within the borough of Smethport; and if any one or more of said animals shall be found running at large within the said borough the owner or owners thereof shall forfeit the sum of one dollar per head for each animal so found, except sheep and swine for which the penalty for sheep shall be twenty five cents per head and for swine fifty cents per head, to be collected for the borough as debts of like amount are now collectable in an action of trespass [illegible] And provided further that the fees of the poundmaster for all such services shall be the same charged by constables for selling personal property, together with all cost for keeping the same and one half the penalty above prescribed. Provided further, if any person or persons shall rescue any animal from the poundmaster, high constable, or other proper officer impounding the same, or otherwise interfere with or obstruct him in the performance of his duty, such person or persons each participating therein shall, upon conviction thereof forfeit and pay a fine of not less than two dollars nor more than fifty dollars. And provided further that fees and persons other than the proper officers shall not be employed or permitted to impound any animal except under the personal and avowed supervision of the proper officer or officers under a penalty of five dollars.

Approved August 21, 1885.

JOHN C BACKUS, Burgess

Attest—A B ARMSTRONG, Sec.

ORDINANCE NO. 24.

Relating to Delinquency of the Street Commissioner or High Constable upon Notice to Impound Animals.

It is hereby ordained and enacted, &c.—That from and after the passage of this ordinance it shall be the duty of either the street commissioner or high constable upon notice that there is any one or more of the animals named in ordinance No. 23 running at large within the said borough to seize the same and deal with it or them as provided in said ordinance No. 23, and on failure so to do, upon proof thereof before the burgess or any magistrate of said borough, the said street commissioner or high constable shall be fined a sum not exceeding five dollars ($5) which said fine shall be collected together with all costs as debts of like amount are collectable in an action of trespass.

Approved August 21, 1885.

JOHN C. BACKUS, Burgess.

Attest—A. B. ARMSTRONG, Sec.

ORDINANCE NO. 25.

Relating to Fast Driving, Horse-racing, &c.

It is hereby ordained and enacted, &c.—That from and after the passage of this ordinance all horse racing or furious driving on any of the streets of said borough of Smethport is hereby declared to be unlawful, and any person or persons committing said offence shall forfeit and pay to the use of the borough the sum of ten dollars ($10.00), to be collected on conviction of such offence before the burgess or any justice of the peace as like amounts are collectable in an action of trespass.

Approved August 21, 1885.

JOHN C. BACKUS, Burgess.

Attest—A. B. ARMSTRONG, Sec.

ORDINANCE NO. 26.

Relating to Drunkenness and Disturbance of the Peace.

It is hereby ordained and enacted, &c.—That from and after the passage of this ordinance, it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to be seen in the streets, public houses or houses, or any other place within the limits of said borough of Smethport drunk or intoxicated by reason of drinking vinous, malt or spiritous liquors or admixtures thereof and the evidence of such drunkenness or intoxication shall be proved according to law, or on view before the burgess or justice of the peace of said borough, and any person or persons having been convicted before either of the aforesaid officers of having been intoxicated as aforesaid, shall be sentenced by said officer to forfeit and pay for the use of said borough not less than one nor more than fifty dollars and be confined in the borough lock up or county jail not less than two nor more than forty eight hours at hard labor or without hard labor, or one or both of said penalties at the discretion of the said officer before whom said offender shall have been convicted of each and every offence as aforesaid. And it is further provided that any person found drunk as aforesaid between the hours of eight p. m. and six a. m. shall forthwith be taken by the proper officer to the lock up and there detained until ten o'clock a. m. following when said officer shall bring said offender before the proper officer for hearing according to law.

SECTION 2. It is further enacted that any person or persons found prowling about the streets of said borough either by day or night, whether intoxicated or otherwise, hooting and howling and thereby disturbing the quiet and peace of the citizens of said borough shall be on conviction thereof before either of the aforesaid officers subject to the fines and penalties as aforesaid in section one, at the discretion of the aforesaid officers before whom convicted.

SECTION 3. And be it further ordained and enacted that it shall be the duty of the borough constable or any policeman of said borough to arrest and bring before the burgess, or any justice of the peace in said borough, any such offender or offenders as are named in section one and two and for each and every person so apprehended and brought before either of the aforesaid officers, the said constable or policeman for said service shall receive the sum of one dollar in addition to any other fees for services in said case, and said sum shall be taxed as costs in said proceeding, and said constable or policeman on complaint of any person made before either of the aforesaid officers that said constable or policeman has refused on request to arrest any such offender or offenders described in section one and two and the said constable or policeman be convicted of such refusal he, the said constable or policeman, shall be subject to the same fines and penalties named in section one at the discretion of the officer before whom convicted, and also that it shall be lawful for the aforesaid officers in any case of conviction as aforesaid named in section one and two when the sentence is for costs or costs and fine at his discretion instead of committing said offender on the entry of said judgment forthwith to issue execution thereon, and levy on the goods and chattles of said offender and proceed in the same manner as executions are proceeded in in cases of trespass and collect said costs or costs and fines.

Approved August 21 1885.

JOHN C BACKUS, Burgess

Attest—A B ARMSTRONG, Sec

ORDINANCE NO 27.

Relating to Building a Pound.

It is hereby ordained and enacted, &c.—That from and after the passage of this ordinance, it shall be the duty of the burgess and town council at the earliest period possible to purchase or lease a piece of ground of sufficient dimension upon which to erect fences and whatever may be necessary for a pound for the purpose of impounding strays.

Approved August 21 1885.

JOHN C BACKUS, Burgess

Attest—A B ARMSTRONG, Sec.

ORDINANCE NO 28.

Relating to Building a Lock up.

It is hereby ordained and enacted &c.—That from and after the passage of this ordinance it shall be the duty of the burgess and town council to purchase or lease a piece of ground of sufficient dimension upon which to erect what is known or called a borough lock up and other buildings necessary for the use of the borough. And it is further ordained and enacted that the said burgess and council shall arrange with the sheriff or county authorities for the use of cell No. 20 or some other one in the county jail to be used as such lock up by the borough of Smethport until said borough shall have erected a lock up as above provided.

Approved August 21 1885

JOHN C BACKUS, Burgess

Attest—A. B ARMSTRONG, Sec.

ORDINANCE NO 29.

Relating to the Duties of Fire warden.

It is hereby ordained and enacted, &c.—That from and after the passage of this ordinance it shall be the duty of the fire warden to examine quarterly all buildings in the borough of Smethport in which fires are kept, and which in case of fire would endanger other buildings, and he shall examine in such buildings all stoves and stove pipe, fire places, chimneys and places where ashes are deposited and see that they are safe, and for this purpose shall have free access to all such buildings, and when in his opinion any alterations, changes or repairs are necessary for the security of the building against fire he shall direct the owner or occupant to have the same made, and in case of refusal or neglect on the part of said owner or occupant he shall report the same to the burgess, and the burgess shall summon said delinquent before him to answer such charge and if he find him guilty he shall impose a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

SEC. 2. The fire warden shall in case of fire discharge the duties of chief of police, with full power to summon a posse for policing the streets in the neighborhood of fires and for guarding the property taken from the burning building or buildings, or any other from which it may be thought expedient to remove the goods or furniture.

Approved August 21, 1885.

JOHN C BACKUS, Burgess.

Attest—A. B. ARMSTRONG, Sec.

ORDINANCE NO 30.

Relating to the License of Exhibitions, &c.

It is hereby ordained and enacted, &c.—That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to exhibit any show or other performance for pay within the borough limits without first obtaining from the burgess a license for that purpose and paying for the same for use of said borough to wit: For circuses, menageries or the two combined not less than ten dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars, at the discretion of the burgess. For any other show performances or exhibition, such as wax figures, puppets, paintings, sleight of hand tests, wire or rope walking or dancing, theatres, magic lanterns, negro minstrels, concerts, lectures, &c., &c., such sum as the burgess may think proper to charge, not exceeding ten dollars nor less than one dollar for each and every exhibition. Any one and all persons violating this ordinance shall upon conviction before the burgess or any justice of the peace forfeit and pay for each and every offence a fine not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars for the use of the borough, provided that no charge shall be made for licenses granted for lectures on subjects purely moral, religious, scientific or literary or for concerts of good moral character, and of this exception the burgess shall be sole judge.

Approved August 21 1885.

JOHN C BACKUS, Burgess.

Attest—A. B. ARMSTRONG, Sec.

ORDINANCE NO. 31.

Relating to Hawking or Peddling.

Be it ordained and enacted, and it is hereby ordained by the town council of the borough of Smethport, that all itinerant dealers in patent medicines, soap, cutlery, jewelry, books, tinware, dry goods, notions, foreign fruit or other merchandise of any kind whatsoever offering and selling the same within the limits of the borough of Smethport, shall pay as a license to said borough of Smethport the sum of three dollars per day or night, or in lieu thereof, the sum of twenty five dollars for a yearly license and that any person found peddling or hawking without a license, as provided for by this ordinance, within the borough of Smethport shall on conviction for the same before the burgess or any justice of the peace in said borough pay a fine of one half the amount required to be paid by each person or persons for a yearly license as aforesaid, with costs of suit, and stand committed until sentence is complied with, and that all other ordinances heretofore passed relating to and regulating such licenses are hereby repealed.

Passed and approved by the borough council of Smethport, August 21, 1885.

JOHN C BACKUS, Burgess.

Attest—A B ARMSTRONG, Sec

ORDINANCE NO. 32.

Relating to the Tax on Dogs.

It is hereby ordained and enacted, &c.—That a tax of one ($1.00) dollar be levied upon the owner, possessor, or harborer of each and every dog within this borough. And a tax of two ($2.00) dollars for each and every bitch as aforesaid, to be collected in the same manner as the borough taxes are now collected.

Approved August 24, 1885.

JOHN C. BACKUS, Burgess.

Attest—A. B. ARMSTRONG, Sec.

ORDINANCE NO. 33.

Relating to the Repeal of Former Ordinances.

It is hereby ordained and enacted, &c.—That from and after the passage of this ordinance, all ordinances which are repelled by, or are inconsistent with any one of the foregoing ordinances, passed this 24th day of August, 1885, are hereby repealed.

Approved August 21, 1885.

JOHN C. BACKUS, Burgess.

Attest—A. B. ARMSTRONG, Sec.

To Gratify His Wife.

A Good Reason For Happiness.

"For many years I had suffered from a complaint which the physicians call Gravel. I had employed some of the most noted doctors without obtaining any permanent relief, and for a long time my case was regarded as hopeless. All who knew the circumstances said I must die. Finally my wife induced me to try a bottle of Dr. Kennedy's 'Favorite Remedy,' which she had somewhere heard of or seen advertised. Without the slightest faith in it, but solely to gratify her, I bought a bottle of a druggist in our village. I used that and two or three bottles more, and—to make a long story short—I am now as healthy a man as there is in the country.

"Since then I have recommended 'Favorite Remedy' to others whom I knew to have suffered from Kidney and Liver complaints; and I assure the public that the 'Favorite Remedy' has done its work with a similar completeness in every single instance, and I trust some other sick and discouraged mortal may hear of it and try the 'Favorite Remedy,' as I did."—Washington Monroe, Catskill, N. Y.

Don't let a foolish prejudice against popular medicines stand between you and the health of your wife, child or baby. It is always right to advertise a blessing. Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" is a blessing. It has saved thousands, and it will help you. If you are sick from trouble of the Kidneys, bowels, Liver and Blood, spend One Dollar for this King of Medicines.

A MOST cordial meeting took place between the Czar of Russia and the Emperor of Austria at Kremsier.

DR. BLECKEN, of Minneapolis, says: "I shall use Hunt's [Kidney and Liver] Remedy in dropsy and kidney disease hereafter."

DEATHS from cholera in Spain aggregate 72,437, and the disease is spreading in southern France.

VICTIMS of alcohol who have discovered your terrible mistake, you have only to let rum and tobacco alone and resort promptly to the famous temperance restorative, Vinegar Bitters, in order to be cured, not only of your original ailments but of those which the poison you have been taking has caused. It will soon put you on your feet again.

THE supreme court of Iowa has decided that a sick man has a right to diagnose his own case without the intervention of a physician, and has the right also to prescribe for himself.

BY accident a man swallows a poison. How frightened he is. How the home antidotes are sent down after it, and in what glowing terms the messenger hurries along the doctor. Yet hosts of excellent people are slowly dying of poisonous elements in their blood. The liver should have removed these, but it is weak and diseased, and so fails of its duty. Do you understand this fact? If so, you will be glad to learn that Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy cures liver complaint.

WHICH wedding anniversary is the "diamond wedding," the sixtieth, the seventieth or the seventy-fifth?

THOUSANDS of Able Men Fail in Life for purely physical reasons. They are not torpid but their liver is, and the liver blocks the way. They are bilious, yellow skinned, headachy and miserable, all because that great gland declines to do its work. The medicine that can restore to this organ its natural power will add one hundred per cent. to the available force of this world. We know of but one thing able to do this—Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.

DAVID MONTEVILL, aged 17 years, son of a farmer living near Montreal, was branded by one of four unknown men, who were stealing fruit on his father's ground and whom he had ordered off.

MALARIAL poison can be entirely removed from the system by the use of Ayer's Ague Cure, which contains a sure specific, in the form of a vegetable product, used in no other remedy. Warranted.

THE American family is falling off in numbers. In 1850 it contained 5.56 persons; in 1860, 5.28; in 1870, 5.09, and in 1880, only 5.04. At present the average may be taken to be barely 5.

A SMOOTH complexion can be had by every lady who will use Parker's Tonic. For promptly regulating the liver and kidneys and purifying the blood, there is nothing like it, and this is the reason why it so quickly removes pimples and gives a rosy bloom to the cheeks.

THE gamblers driven out of Chicago have established their games on boats moored to the lake just outside the city limits.

REV. ANTHONY ATWOOD, of Philadelphia, says: "Hunt's [Kidney and Liver] Remedy has cured my wife of dropsy in its worst form."

MACON, GA., has a dog that spends all the summers in the city sewers, probably under the hallucination that this is equivalent to summering at the mineral springs.

AN old and intimate friend of mine is Parker's Hair Balsam. I have used it five years, and could not do without it. It has stopped my hair from falling, restored its natural black color and wholly cleansed it from dandruff.—Miss Pearl Anson, St. Louis, Mo.

AN EXCHANGE has a department fraudulently headed "Of Interest to Men." There is nothing about women in it.

NEVER interrupt any conversation with a hacking cough: it creates a bad impression. Better invest a quarter of a dollar in a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and cure it.

THE cattle ranches of the west occupy 1,367,000 square miles of land.

SALVATION OIL, the greatest cure on earth for pain, has made a most brilliant debut. All druggists and dealers in medicine sell it at 25 cents a bottle.

The Art of Getting Vigorous

Is comprised in one very simple piece of advice, improve digestion. No elaborate system of dietetics is needed. If you lack vigor, use systematically that pleasant promoter of it, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. If you take this hint, and do not commit any excesses, there is no reason why you should not gain in strength, appetite and weight. Hosts of whilom invalids are to day building a foundation for years of vigorous health with this sound and thorough renovator of a dilapidated physique and failing remedy. Dyspepsia is eradicated by it, and the constitution fortified against disorders to which, if it were exposed, it must surely succumb—notably malarial fever. Rheumatism, inactivity of the kidneys and bladder, nervousness, and their various symptoms, disappear when it is used with persistency, not abandoned after a brief and irregular trial.

BUCHU PAIBA.—Quick, complete cure, all Kidney, Bladder and Urinary diseases. Scalding, Irritation, Stone, Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder. $1. Druggists.

BED bugs, flies. Flies, roaches, ants, bed bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by Rough on Rats. 15 cts.

MOTHERS. If you are failing, broken, worn out and nervous, use Wells' Health Renewer. $1. Druggists.

LIFE preserver. If you are losing your grip on life, try Wells' Health Renewer. Goes direct to weak spots.

PRETTY Women. Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity. Don't fail to try "Well's Health Renewer."

THIN people. Wells' Health Renewer restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, impotence, sexual debility. $1.

CATARRH of the bladder. Stinging, irritation, inflammation, all kidney and urinary complaints, cured by Buchu-Paiba. $1.

Ask for Well's "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick, complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

HEART PAINS.—Palpitation, dropsical swellings, dizziness, indigestion, headache, sleeplessness cured by Wells' Health Renewer.

ROUGH on pain. Cures cholera, colic, cramps, diarrhœa, aches, pains, sprains, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism. 20 c. Rough on Pain Plasters, 15c.

ROUGH on piles. Cures piles or hemorrhoids, itching, protruding, bleeding, internal or other. Internal and external remedy in each package. Sure cure, 50 c. Druggists.

$50 goes if Centaurine fails to help or cure the worst cases of corks, scratches, sore necks or wounds of any kind on horse or man. Sold by H. C. Wells. Price 50 cts.

Trial List

FOR SECOND MONDAY OF SEPT. 1885.

1. Bela Bartholomew, Alonzo Bartholomew vs. Wm. Bien, Frank Morrison. No. 311 September term 1880. Judgment opened. Ordered head of list. Plea—Payment with leave.

2. Henry Koester vs. S. W. Vandersaal. No. 617 May term 1883. Labor claim. Plea—Nil Debit.

3. J. M. Covell vs. J. M. Tait and N. B. Battelle, doing business as Tait & Battelle. No. 23 October term 1884. Labor claim. Plea—Nil Debit.

4. L. B. Hodgkins vs. Erwin Scholl. No. 438 May term 1885. Labor claim. Plea—Nil Debit.

5. Elmer Fisher vs. Frank Robinson. No. 32 October term 1885. Labor claim. Plea—Nil Debit.

6. Lewis Kruse vs. L. L. Lillibridge. No. 42 October term 1885. Labor claim. Plea—Nil Debit.

7. Lizzie A. Slocum vs. The People's Savings Bank of Northeast, Pa. No. 397 December term 1881. Feigned issue.

8. H. B. Vincent vs. A. B. Armstrong, Backus & Corton, G. W. Sartwell, Jno. C. Hamlin, Wm. Specht, W. D. Gallup, John Martin, G. N. Barrett and Otis Irons. No. 417 May term 1885. Feigned issue.

9. A. D. Simmons vs. J. H. Newcomb. No. 126 October term 1885. Feigned issue.

10. A. W. Newell vs. Patrick Kerns, D. R. Pritchard, H. J. Pemberton and Cyrus Davis. No. 251 Feb'y term 1877. Ejectment. Plea—Not guilty.

11. C. E. McGothe vs. J. A. Wing and Ashahel R. Sellew, surviving partner, of Sellew & Popple. No. 221 May term 1880. Ejectment. Plea—Not guilty.

12. J. W. Boice vs. Wm. Munhall, N. A. Andrews. No. 66 May term 1880. Assumpsit. Plea—Non-assumpsit, payment set off with leave etc.

13. A. W. Newell vs. W. B. Montgomery. No. 60 September term 1880. Appeal. Plea—Nil Debit.

14. J. D. Wolf vs. Mark Van Ord a. and Thompson Kent, defendants, and Chas. E. Lasher and W. H. Blakeley, garnishees. No. 529 February term 1881. Attachment in Execution. Plea—Nulla Bona and Nulla Bona with leave to introduce special matter set out in answer to foregoing quories on file.

15. I. F. Stockdale, trustee of the Pittsburg Savings Bank, for use of B. C. Christy, receiver of the Pittsburg savings bank vs. Geo. C. Howe. No. 311 May term 1881. Case. Plea—Non-assumpsit, set off payment, etc.

16. M. Laviness vs. John Chambers, Wm. Chambers. No. 53 Sept. term 1881. Appeal. Plea—Nil Debit.

17. Charles Willing and Phineas P. Morris, trustees of estate of Wm. Bingham, the elder deceased vs. Enoch Briggs. No. 88 Sept. term 1881. Ejectment. Plea—Not guilty, and statute of limitations.

18. F. A. Rathbun vs. Enos Parsons. No. 267 Sept. term 1881. Trover and conversion. Plea—Not guilty.

19. John P. Smiley vs. The New York, Lake Erie & Western R. R. Co. No. 600 Sept. term 1881. Case. Plea—Not guilty.

20. Thomas Hackett vs. J. M. Tait and Thos. Tait. No. 439 December term 1881. Judgment opened. Plea—Payment with leave, etc.

21. Kump's Creek Oil Co. Limited, use of A. W. Newell, S. G. Sike, H. W. Tew, E. W. Stephens, John Potts and Jackson Simmons vs. The Kendall & Eldred R. R. No. 557 December term 1881. Case. Plea—Not guilty.

22. J. M. Scott and P. Parker vs. J. K. Mitchell, G. W. Mitchell and A. W. Boyd. No. 6 February term 1882. Appeal. Plea—Nil Debit.

23. Charles Woodruff vs. O. Smith, owner or reputed owner, and D. L. Sweeney, contractor. No. 249 Feb'y term 1882. Sci. Fa. sur. Mechanics Lein. Judgment opened. Plea—Payment with leave, etc.

24. Anchor Petroleum Co. vs. K. & E. R. R. Co. No. 271 Feb'y term 1882. Case. Plea—Not guilty.

25. Anchor Petroleum Co. vs. K. & E. R. R. Co. No. 272 February term 1882. Case. Plea—Not guilty.

J. M. McELROY, Clerk.

Smethport, Pa., Aug. 27, 1885.

List of Traverse Jurors

Drawn in the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, to be summoned for Second Monday of Sept. 1885.

Blygh, Thomas—Annin.
Bishop, Robert—Bradford city.
Bogardus, John—Sawyer.
Baker, D. M.—Rixford.
Buckingham, A. H.—Port Allegany.
Brewer, W. W.—Hamlin.
Corwin, E. A.—Corwin Centre.
Church, M. S.—Rew.
Chadwick, L. O.—Smethport.
Decker, S. M.—Bradford city.
Dunbar, Amos—Annin.
Dunn, Michael—Eldred township.
Farwell, J. S.—Bradford city.
Holden, C. L.—Liberty.
Hovey, John—Summit.
Hooker, Fred—State Line.
Haley, John—Lafayette.
Hockey, Thomas—Rixford.
Heighsler, John—Eldred township.
Hazzard, E.—Kendall.
Johnson, John—Bradford city.
Keefer, Wm.—Bradford township.
Kinney, Henry—Annin.
Lamphier, W. B.—Ceres.
Lobdey, Isaac—Bradford city.
McGeraugh, James—Lafayette.
Mell, J. A.—Wetmore.
Monroe, R. W.—Monroe Farm.
Mather, J. H.—Kendall.
Northrup, E. E.—Rew.
North, G. N.—Ceres.
Ogilvie, George—Keating.
Ogilvie, Frank—Smethport.
O'Connell, J. J.—Lafayette.
Phillips, A. G.—Lafayette.
Reynolds, F. S.—Dallas.
Steele, M. M.—Keating.
Simar, Martin—Annin.
Weaver, H. P.—Wetmore.
Woodward, George—Bradford township.

A. F. BANNON, Sheriff.

D. F. PATTISON, } Jury Com'rs.
E. F. CLARK, }

Attest: JNO. R. SHOEMAKER, Clerk.
Smethport, Pa., Aug. 27th, 1885.

Smethport Graded School.

The Autumn term of the Smethport Graded School will commence Monday, Sept. 7, 1885.

Beside thorough instruction in the common English studies, instruction will be given in the Higher English and Classical branches at moderate expense to those passing satisfactory examinations in the common branches. Free instruction given in Vocal Music, Drawing, Gymnastics, and in Rhetorical and Industrial work in all departments. Private instruction given in Music, Drawing and Painting, Book-keeping, German, &c., at moderate rates.

Three months constitute a term.

COST OF TUITION TO NON-RESIDENTS:

Primary Department	$ 3 00
Intermediate	4 50
Grammar School	6 00
English Academic	7 00
Classical	8 00

☞ Catalogues of the School and all further information will be furnished on application to W. L. McGOWAN, Principal.

E. L. KEENAN, Sec'y. of Board.
DR. H. L. McCOY, Pres't of Board.

Court Proclamation

The Hon. A. G. OLMSTED President Judge, and the Hons. H. HAMLIN and P. M. FOLLER, Associate Judges of the court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, quarter sessions of the peace, orphans' and court of Common Pleas for the county of McKean, have issued their precept, bearing date Friday, June 27th, 1885, and to me directed, for holding a court of common pleas, at the borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 14th day of Sept. 1885, and to continue one week.

Dated at Smethport, Aug 27th, 1885, and in the 109th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

A. F. BANNON, Sheriff.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

BUFFALO NEW YORK & PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Time Table takes effect May 31, 1885.

BUFFALO DIVISION.

North			Stations	South		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	Ar. Lv.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
7 00	1 10	8 40	Buffalo	8 00	2 40	5 5[illegible]
6 45	12 32	7 51	East Aurora	8 40	3 1[illegible]	6 1[illegible]
5 40	12 02	7 17	Sardinia Jun.	9 25	3 4[illegible]	6 4[illegible]
5 32	11 57	7 11	Arcade	9 33	3 5[illegible]	6 54
5 09	11 40	6 52	Machias	9 57	4 12	7 18
4 47	11 20	6 40	Franklinville	10 07	4 2[illegible]	7 24
4 23	11 03	6 0[illegible]	Hinsdale	10 37	4 4[illegible]	7 53
4 02	10 44	5 50	Olean	10 5[illegible]	5 0[illegible]	8 1[illegible]
2 15	7 45		Bradford	12 45	[illegible]	
p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	Lv. Ar.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
3 47	10 24		Portville	11 1[illegible]	5 19	8 2[illegible]
3 29	10 01		Eldred	11 31	5 3[illegible]	9 5[illegible]
3 13	9 53		Larrabees	11 4[illegible]	5 4[illegible]	10 0[illegible]
2 48	9 27		Port Allegany	12 0[illegible]	6 0[illegible]	10 4[illegible]
1 45	8 25		Emporium	1 1[illegible]	7 [illegible]	12 50
p.m.	a.m.		Lv. Ar.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.
a.m.			Lv. Ar.	p.m.		
3 30			Harrisburg	[illegible]		
11 20			Philadelphia	[illegible]		
8 00			New York	[illegible]		
11 20			Baltimore	[illegible]		
10 00			Washington	[illegible]		
p.m.			Lv. Ar.	a.m.		

Sunday Trains.—Leave Buffalo 4.20 p. m., arrive Olean 7.15 p. m., leave Olean 7.15 a. m., arrive Buffalo 10.40 a. m. stopping at all stations.

ROCHESTER DIVISION.

North'd.			Stations	South'd.		
p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	ar. lv.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
6 45	11 25	9 00	Rochester	7 30	3 20	5 25
6 30	11 12	8 47	Terminal	8 02	4 02	5 35
6 25	11 05	8 41	Genesee Junc.	8 30	4 10	5 45
6 07	10 49	8 26	Scottsville	8 25	4 25	6 07
5 45	10 30	8 00	Avon	8 45	4 45	6 29
5 30	10 21	7 47	Fowlerville	8 55	5 00	6 40
5 22	10 16	7 40	York	9 01	5 06	6 46
5 05	10 00	7 22	Cuylerville	9 18	5 25	7 05
4 51	9 46	7 10	Mt Morris	9 30	5 42	7 18
4 22	9 24	6 45	Tuscarora	9 56	6 00	7 42
4 21	9 20	6 40	Junction	9 56	6 05	7 50
3 55	8 46	a. m.	Portage	10 30	6 35	p.m.
3 40	8 30		Wiscoy	10 45	6 50	
3 30	8 20		Fillmore	10 55	7 10	
3 14	8 03		Caneadea	11 13	7 29	
3 05	7 53		Belfast	11 22	7 41	
2 35	7 20		Cuba	11 53	8 03	
2 15	7 05		Hinsdale	12 10	8 20	
1 55	6 45		Olean	12 30	8 40	
p.m.	a.m.		lv ar	p.m.	p.m.	
	9 10	6 30	lv Nunda ar	10 25		8 40
	8 43		lv Swaines ar	11 00		
	a.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.

CLERMONT BRANCH.

Lv Northw'd		Stations	Lv Southw'd	
P.M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.
3.10	9.30	Larrabees	11.40	5.30
2.57	9.10	Frisbee	11.5[illegible]	6.00
2.42	9.00	Farmers Valley	12.02	6.12
2.30	8.40	Smethport	12.14	6.27
2.10	8.20	Crosby	12.2[illegible]	6.42
2.05	8.10	Colegrove	12.3[illegible]	6.47
2.00	7.55	Hamlin	12.37	6.53
1.45	7.30	Wernwag	12.54	7.12
1.30	7.00	Clermont	1.10	7.30
P.M.	A.M.		P.M.	P.M.

Narrow Gauge System. Trains leave Olean for Bradford 7.30, 11.00 a. m., 5.10 p. m.; arrive Olean 9.40 a. m., 2.30, 6.00 p. m. Leave Eldred for Bradford 7.40, 11.35 a. m., 1.05, 4.15 p. m., arrive Eldred 8.30, 11.25 a. m., 3.00, 5.35 p. m. Leave Bradford for Kinzua 7.00, 8.15 a. m. 4.20 p. m., arrive Bradford 11.25 a. m., 3.25, 6.50 p. m.

Sunday Trains.—Leave Olean 3.30 p. m., arrive Olean 11.00 a. m.

Trains are run on Eastern Time.

Pullman Sleeping Cars between Buffalo and Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington on trains leaving Buffalo at 2.40 p. m., arriving Buffalo 7.00 p. m.

☞ Tickets sold and baggage checked to all principle points.

Get Time Tables giving full information from Company's Agents.

GEO. S. GATCHELL, Gen'l Sup't.
J. A. FELLOWS, Gen. Pass'r. & Tk. Agt.
No. 41, Exchange St. Buffalo, N. Y.

THE ERIE NARROW GAUGE SYSTEM.
BRADFORD BORDELL & KINZUA RAILROAD, and BRADFORD, ELDRED & CUBA RAILROAD. Takes effect May 24, 1885.

Westward.			Stations	Eastward.		
b	b	b		b	a	b
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	a.m.
5 25	1 00	8 45	ar..Bradford..lv.	7 15	3 [illegible]5	10 50
4 40	12 15	8 00	Kendall Ju.	8 00	4 [illegible]	[illegible]
4 30	11 45	7 50	Aiken	8 13	4 5[illegible]	12 25
4 16	10 45	7 30	Simpson	8 29	5 0[illegible]	12 45
3 55	9 45	6 55	Smethport	9 10	5 4[illegible]	1 45
4 30	12 00	7 30	Rew City	8 04	4 30	12 57
4 10	11 45	7 30	Rixford	8 27	5 05	1 00
4 01	11 41	7 25	Duke Centre	8 29	5 12	1 10
3 45	11 22	7 05	Eldred	8 47	5 27	1 35
3 28	11 05	6 50	Buffis Mills	9 04	5 44	2 00
3 12	10 46	6 34	Ceres	9 20	6 00	2 22
2 57	10 33	6 19	Little Genesee	9 34	6 14	2 51
			Bolivar...Ar			3 45
2 48	10 24	6 10	Bolivar	9 43	6 23	3 05
2 23	9 58		Allentown	10 07	6 47	3 35
1 50	9 25		lv Wellsville ar	10 40	7 20	4 18
			N. Y., L. E. & W.			
12 40	8 30		Hornellsville	11 40	8 10	
				p.m.		
	6 26		Corning	1 40	9 5[illegible]	
	5 [illegible]		Elmira	1 43	10 17	
	6 12		Waverly	2 07	10 [illegible]	
	4 56		Owego	2 41	11 5[illegible]	
					a.m.	
	3 43		Binghamton	3 19	12 12	
	8 00		New York	10 2[illegible]	7 30	
	p.m.					

Sunday Trains leave Wellsville at 7.20 a. m., Bolivar at 8.28, Ceres at 8.51, Eldred at 9.21, Duke Centre at 9.42, Rixford at 9.47, Rew City at 10.06, Smethport at 9.10, Simpson at 9.51, Aiken at 10.05, arriving at Bradford 10.15 a. m.

Additional train leaves Wellsville daily, except Sunday, at 5 p. m., arriving at Allentown at 5.45 and Bolivar at 6.15 p. m.

a—Runs daily.
b—Runs daily except Sunday.

JNO. C. McKENNA, Superintendent.

CUBA BRANCH. To take effect Jan. 1, 1884.

Westward.		Stations.	Eastward.	
28	20		25	27
p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.
3 27	9 07	Ar.....Cuba.....Lv	10 00	5 06
1 30	7 23	Lv. Little Genesee ar	11 42	6 40
1 15	7 15	Bolivar	11 55	6 55

B. C. WILLIAMS, Gen'l Manager.
JNO. C. McKENNA, G. P. A.

ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG R. R.

New Time Table, take effect Monday, May 25, 1885.

ROCHESTER DIVISION.

Eastward.			Stations.	Westward.		
Acc.	Mail	Exp	Eastern Time.	Mail	Exp	Acc.
a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
9 05	10 15	1 30	ar Rochester lv	7 00	3 25	4 31
8 33	9 44	1 00	Scottsville	7 28	3 53	4 40
8 20	9 30	12 46	Mumford	7 42	4 07	4 55
8 00	9 09	12 29	Leroy	8 00	4 27	5 15
7 28	8 46	12 07	Pavilion	8 21	4 49	5 36
7 25	8 31	11 50	Wyoming	8 34	5 02	5 47
7 10	8 16	11 43	Warsaw	8 48	5 16	6 02
6 55	7 52	11 31	Silver Lake Jun	9 02	5 31	6 15
a.m.	7 41	11 21	Gainesville	9 12	5 41	
	7 27	11 12	Pike	9 21	5 50	
	7 16	11 02	Bliss	9 32	6 01	
	6 44	10 28	Farmersville	10 01	6 2[illegible]	
	6 30	10 18	Machias	10 16	6 41	
	6 00	9 48	Ashford	10 40	9 2[illegible]	
	5 55	9 36	Ellicottville	10 50	9 3[illegible]	
	5 35	9 15	Bradford June	11 10	9 5[illegible]	
	5 30	9 10	lv Salamanca ar	11 15	9 58	
	5 15	9 00	ar Salamanca lv	11 25	10 16	
	5 00	8 42	Carrollton		10 2[illegible]	
	4 47	8 25	Limestone		10 [illegible]	
	4 35	8 10	lv Bradford ar		11 05	
	3 10		ar Bradford lv			
	2 58		Custer City			
	1 65		Johnsonb'g Jun.			
	12 15		Ridgway			
	11 47		Little Toby			
	11 17		Brockwayville			
	10 43		Falls Creek			
	10 25		DuBois			
	10 05		Sykes			
	9 45		Big Run			
	9 25		Punxsutawney			
	9 20		lv. Clarville ar			

BUFFALO DIVISION.

Eastward.			Stations	Westward.	
Exp	Mail	Exp		Mail	Exp
a.m.	p.m.			a.m.	p.m.
10 45	6 45		Ar—Buffalo Lv William St. Dep	8 00	5 00
10 09	6 07		Orchard Park	8 37	5 37
9 56	5 52		West Falls	8 51	5 52
9 42	5 32		Golden	9 06	6 05
9 12	5 12		Springville	9 32	6 30
8 45	8 45		West Valley	9 50	6 50
8 30	8 30		Ashford	10 15	7 15
a.m.	p.m.			a.m.	p.m.

Connections for east and west are made at Rochester with the New York Central and Hudson River R. R., and at Salamanca with the N. Y. P. & O. R. R. for Jamestown, Mansfield, Cincinnati, Chicago and the west, also with the Erie R. R. for Hornellsville, and eastern points; at Bradford with the Narrow Gauge system to all points in the oil regions; at Ridgway with Philadelphia and Erie R. R. for Emporium, Williamsport, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Connections are made at Buffalo with the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. for Niagara Falls, Lockport, Lewiston, Hamilton and Toronto. With L. S. & M. S. R. R., Michigan Central R. R., and Grand Trunk Railway for all points in Michigan and the west.

Tickets, time tables and full information can be procured at ticket office, N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. depot, Exchange street, Buffalo.

JAS. T. GARDNER, Gen'l Sup't.
ISAIAH S. EMERY, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY Railroad Time Table, takes effect Monday, Sept. 1, 1884.

Ar.	Eastw'd.	Stations.	Lv Westw'd	
M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.
7.16	1.10	Coudersport	8.25	4.00
7.12	1.06	Hammonds	8.29	4.10
7.04	12.58	Olmsted	8.37	4.1[illegible]
6.59	12.53	Nelsons	8.03	4.1[illegible]
6.52	12.46	Knowlton	8.10	4.24
6.44	12.38	Roulette	8.18	4.3[illegible]
6.40	12.31	Pomeroy Bridge	8.25	4.3[illegible]
6.32	12.23	Burtville	8.31	4.40
6.26	12.18	Silver Spring	8.36	4.5[illegible]
6.19	12.12	Coleman	8.45	4.[illegible]
6.14	12.05	Port Allegany	8.50	5.0[illegible]

Trains run on eastern standard time.

B. A. McCLURE, Sup't.

C. V. GILLIS,
dealer in
Drugs and Medicines
PAINTS, OILS,
FANCY GOODS, &C.
KANE PA.